The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3951. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 23, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS

RICHMOND.

The Onward March

LEE OUTFLANKED.

Brilliant Success of Grant's Flank Movement.

Longstreet and Ewell in Retreat.

HANCOCK AHEAD OF THEM

The Rebel Army Beyond the North Anna.

Grant's Latest Movement Managed Without Serious Loss.

The National Army South of the Mattapony.

BETTER NEWS FROM RED RIVER.

Sherman Resting and Replenishing.

BUTLER'S POSITION UNCHANGED.

[OFFICIAL.]

Grant's Flank Movement so far Successful—Advices from Gens. Canby and Sherman—Nothing from Butler.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 22—10 P. M.

To Major-Gen. Dix:

On Friday morning, Gen. GRANT commenced a movement for the purpose of compelling LEE to abandon his position at Spottsylvania (the details of which, for obvious reasons, should not be made public.) It has thus far progressed successfully.

LONGSTREET's corps crossed South at one o'clock on Friday night, an hour and a half after HANCOCK moved. EWELL's corps followed LONGSTREET last night. The indications are that the rebel army has fallen back beyond the North Anna.

HOKE's brigade has joined LEE.

The movement of Gen. GRANT has thus far been accomplished without any severe engagement or serious interruption.

We now occupy Guiney's Station, Mulford Station, and south of the Mattapony on that line.

A dispatch received this morning from Gen. CANBY, dated May 18, at the mouth of the Red Rivers, says: "We have rumors, to-day, from rebel sources that the gunboats, except two, succeeded in getting over the falls at Alexandria on the day mentioned in Gen. BANKS's dispatch."

No dispatches have been received to-day from Gen BUTLER.

Dispatches from Kingston, Georgia, state that Gen. SHERMAN's forces are resting and replenishing their supplies.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Gen. Sherman's Progress—He is Replenishing Supplies at Kingston—Capture of Iron Foundries at Rome—Late News from Gen. Banks—More Fighting in Butler's Army—A Hard Battle on Friday.

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, May 21, 1864—9:50 P. M.

To Major-Gen. Dix:

Dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN state that our forces found in Rome a great deal of provisions and seven fine iron works and machine shops. We have secured two good bridges and an excellent ford across the Etowah. The cars are now arriving at Kingston with stores, and two days would be given to replenish and rest.

A dispatch just received from Gen. BANKS, dated at Alexandria, the 8th of May, states that the dam will be completed to-morrow, (May 9,) and the gunboats believed. He would then move immediately for the Mississippi. Gen. CANBY was at the mouth of the Red River on the 14th of May, collecting forces to assist BANKS, if necessary.

Dispatches from Gen. BUTLER, dated at 10 o'clock last night, report that he had "been fighting all day, the enemy endeavoring to close in on our lines. We shall hold on. Have captured the rebel Gen. WALKER, of the Texas troops."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

No Fighting Since Thursday—Important Movements Going on.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 21.

No fighting since the rebel attack on our communications with Fredericksburgh on Thursday. There is reason to believe, however, that the movements of yesterday and to-day will be speedily found productive of important results.

FROM SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE.

Topographical Features—Wednesday's Battle.

Correspondence of the Washington Chronicle.

IN THE FIELD, Wednesday, May 18, 1864.

The centre is the key of our present position. From My Run the ground, by a succession of gradual rises, reaches a very commanding height, and plainly overlooks a large field of open country, which is begirt on all sides by a heavy second growth of pines, intermingled with dwarf cedars.

MONROE GAYLE's large house is between our first and second lines of fortifications. Monday and Tuesday the headquarters of the signal corps were here, while the plantation adjoining, known as FRANK BEVERLY's, was used for a similar purpose by Gen. WARREN and staff. Every one fled from these places upon the approach of the hateful but dreaded Yankees.

About twilight, on Monday evening, our batteries near the road shelled the woods in their front, but failed to elicit any response. Monday, tranquillity prevailed. The Ninth Corps (BURNSIDE's) held the right. WARREN had the Fifth Corps next, and was joined by WRIGHT with the Sixth Corps, HANCOCK being on the extreme left. In the afternoon of Tuesday, the Fourth Division of the Fifth Corps marched from their trenches where they had been lying all day. No notice had been taken of this movement by the enemy, at least they betrayed no signs of concern. Many retired that night very much deceived. Next morning I was aroused by the whizzing of shells, and discovered the position of every command changed. The Second Corps had passed to the extreme right, under cover of the night. They bivouacked in the fortifications from whence, only a few nights before, they took such a large number of prisoners.

It was four o'clock A. M., when the skirmishers advanced. The rebels were there armed and vigilant. Both sides opened with cannon. Smoke and mist, nearly hale, nearly and motionless over the troops. On the right was GRESEY's First Division. The Irish Legion had just joined them. They had been some service on the Blackwater and Nansemond Rivers, near Suffolk, during the investment of the place by LONGSTREET, but had never known the reality of a battle.

On the right the Irish Legion charged with a fierce, wild shout. Two hundred yards of clear field had to be traversed before the first line of the enemy's breastworks could be reached; a battery of four brass pieces played on our men incessantly as they advanced on a double-quick. All this time the sharpshooters were busy; sufficient light was lacking to enable them to sight their pieces with precision, but many an officer owes his death to their determinate aim.

At last the field is crossed. The distance was short—only two hundred yards. Who does not believe it seemed a lifetime to many of those men, who, with bent body and erect bayonet, won their perilous way, foot by foot, through whistling balls, swinging shells, gnawing grape. The rebels fly from the first intrenched line. Our brave fellows clamber over cheerily, and capture a few dilatory sharpshooters, who lingered too long at their post. About midway between the first and second parallels, the line of the legion grows confused—their pace wakes slow by degrees, and finally halts, preparatory to breaking to retreating.

They did fall back a short distance, but the veterans of the old First and Second Divisions were at hand. They took no notice of confusion, and heeded the driving bullets no more than a pelting rain. Through the place they ran, with fixed bayonets, searching in vain for the rebels. A shout rent the air, and the second line of rebel breastworks was won.

The Second Division did nobly, never halting or faltering till the goal was gained. The entire corps did well, and can always be depended upon. Our loss in this charge must be between three and four hundred men. Two hours afterward, our batteries on either side the pumpike running from Fredericksburgh to Spottsylvania engaged in a duel with the rebel artillery. The First Pennsylvania Artillery and Battery B, Fourth United States, were engaged. Incessant fire has been going on among the rebel mammoths, for they shell with greater accuracy than ever before.

From the Washington Star, May 20.

We have information through a gentleman whom we know to be entirely reliable, who left MEADE's headquarters last evening, that Gen. MEADE a few minutes before his departure, stated to him that our entire loss in the engagement of the day before was about five hundred in killed, wounded and missing, and stragglers, which latter include the few prisoners taken by the rebels.

This estimate of Gen. MEADE's did not include BURNSIDE's losses, which (according to information leaving the front a few hours after our informant started) amounted to one-fourth of the whole loss, bringing our loss up to six hundred and fifty, all told.

Gen. MEADE was entirely satisfied with the results of the day's movement, as, while securing for us the indispensable information concerning the rebel position and force it was designed to obtain, we inflicted a much larger loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, than we incurred.

The information obtained by the movement, doubtless caused some changes in the programme for yesterday.

There was no fighting of moment yesterday, though it is highly probable that a heavy action has taken place to-day.

The Third Division of the Fifth Corps had some fighting yesterday in a reconnoissance of the rebel works beyond the Po River, and lost some in killed and wounded. The division subsequently rejoined the main army.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 22.

HOSTAGES COMMITTED TO THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON.

Sixty Hostages, who were arrested in Fredericksburgh, arrived in the city this morning, and were committed to the Old Capitol Prison.

DISPATCH FROM LIEUT. COMMANDER BARRETT.

The following dispatch has been received by the Navy Department:

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

Have just received a letter from Lieut. Commander BARRETT, dated at the mouth of the Black River, May 15. He writes as follows:

"This morning a courier of dispatches from Gen. BANKS was received at Fort De Russy, who says when he left, one sunbeat was coming over the Falls, and it was currently believed that all would get over. He knew nothing more. I have information from a reliable source that the dam has been completed, and we may soon expect to hear that all the iron-clads are over."

DESTRUCTION OF SALT WORKS.

The Navy Department has also received a communication from the United States bark *Eliza Allen*, blockading off Murrill's Inlet, S. C., reporting the destruction of valuable salt-works, information being given them by contrabands of the location of the works, which were at a place called Cane Patch, 12 miles from the inlet. Upon reaching the works an armed crew was sent ashore, who succeeded in destroying them and burning the buildings. Extensive arrangements had been made for extending the works to double their size. The pans were of cast iron, and really broken. There were four works, each containing twelve large pans, the water being raised from the beach by horse-power, leading into a cistern large enough to contain 100,000 gallons of water. The salt was mixed with sand. When returning to the station a man was taken off the coast, who made signals to the *Allen*. He gave his name as ALLEN JONES. He says he was of North Carolina, and was a commissary sergeant in the rebel army.

AN EXPEDITION UP THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

A communication had also been received from the *Potomac*, which says that an expedition was sent up the St. John's River, Florida, under command of Gen. BIRNEY, and had been very successful. They did not, however, meet the enemy, supposed to have crossed at Fort Yates to the east side of the St. John's. One thousand head of cattle, some horses, and other valuable property was captured. The expedition had not returned to Jacksonville at last advices, but was expected soon to do so by way of St. Augustine.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Eight hundred more wounded arrived here this morning.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners, &c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sunday, May 22.

Six hundred rebel prisoners, captured by Gen. SHERMAN, arrived here this evening.

Two regiments of one hundred days' volunteers, from Indiana, left for the front yesterday. Five or six more will leave Monday or Tuesday.

Personal.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, May 22.

Gen. KILPATRICK left for New-York to-night.

Rebel "Finds" and Speculations—The Story of a Rebel Lieutenant.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Saturday, May 21.

A rebel Lieutenant, who deserted and came into our lines on Friday, furnishes me with the following entertaining account of the condition of affairs in the rebel army. He states that the failure of EWELL in turning our right on Thursday evening was attributed to a Colonel of a Georgia regiment, who had moved his lines three hundred yards further out than ordered, thus isolating it from the main body. The object was to cut off our reinforcements coming up and robbie the train. He states that LEE's army numbered eighty to ninety thousand before the battles, and he has lost from twenty-five to twenty-eight thousand; also, that since LEE's occupation of Spottsylvania three brigades have been sent to LONGSTREET's corps to make up for losses; and the two brigades which he left in East Tennessee.

Last Monday LEE issued an order, which was read along the lines, that BURNSIDE's had captured Sigel, capturing his whole wagon train, besides a number of prisoners, in the Shenandoah Valley. The rebels claim that they have captured 8,000 to 9,000 prisoners, not including wounded. In the third day's fight, Gen. ROBERTS's brigade alone captured 2,100 of our men, for which he was complimented by LEE in a general order. He states that the rebels have plenty of provisions, and every company has its own commissary arrangements. There has been no scarcity of provisions during the fight. Forage for horses is not plenty. He says our men were purposely permitted to come into the angle of their works in Wednesday's fight, and that the slaughter in our lines was terrible, being exposed to the enfilading fire of their batteries.

EWELL confesses to a severe repulse and great disappointment in the fight of Thursday. Our gunboats, which are now at Fredericksburgh, did not find the navigation of the Upper Rappahannock so easy task. They spent eight days in going about ten miles, removing torpedoes and placing buoys as they went.

FRANK HENRY.

GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY.

Retrospective—What Has Been and what is Being Done—Active Work will be Kept Up—The Wounded in the Late Battle.

(The more important part of our latest letter from Gen. BUTLER's army, we give from yesterday's edition.)

From Our Special Correspondent.

IN CAMP, Tuesday Evening, May 17, 1864.

Gen. BUTLER's army is now taking needed rest within its strongly-intrenched position on the peninsula formed by the windings of the James and Appomattox Rivers, known as Bermuda Hundred. The troops have earned repose. Eleven of the fourteen days which have passed since they surrounded all Secession by their landing here, have witnessed active fighting. The campaign has been more than ordinarily trying. Operations have been conducted and the enemy sought in a country almost impracticable for scientific military movements as that "Wilderness" which has confronted the Army of the Potomac. Dense woods overtopping tangled undergrowth, swift streams widening into marshes, and blind forest paths, almost uselessly narrow for artillery and cavalry, have been some of the difficulties in the way. For four of the fighting days, also, a dismal rain fell, with scarcely enough intermission to allow the drying of the clothes of the tired and unsheltered troops, who slept each night under arms in line of battle. To my mind, the endurance of physical discomforts such as these, uncomplainingly, even cheerfully, like soldiers always bear them, requires a loftier courage than that which permits a man to stand bravely up before the battle-storm. In the hour of combat, pride, and the fierce excitement of the fight, are found sufficient to make even natural cowards unmindful of fear, but it is only the stimulus of true patriotism that can keep men up to the heroic pitch of passing the long hours of a dark night, wet to the skin and exposed to the rain, with appetites unappeased, save by the inevitable hard bread and salt pork, without a whisper of complaint.

And what has been accomplished here at the expense of all this toil and the expenditure of a large number of lives? A very great deal. Gen. BUTLER has not marched the army up the hill Richmondward and down again. Truly, the outer defences of Fort Darling, on Drewry's Bluff, against which we were hammering vigorously a few days since, are now seven miles or more in advance of our present position. But what of that? We simply went up there to try the rebels' strength, and having found the works too strong to warrant our laying siege to them at present, the path of prudence was followed, and we withdrew. But the movement forward has not been devoid of grand results. There can be no doubt that the Army of the Potomac has been greatly benefited by it. This much the troops here demand to their credit. They have in front of them *thirty thousand* men in arms, commanded by BRAGG, who would now be swelling the cohorts of LEE had not Gen. BUTLER expressly threatened the capture of Richmond from the rear. And they have accomplished yet more than this. Cutting away from their base awhile and leaving their flanks very lightly guarded, they pushed boldly out to the Petersburgh and Richmond Railroad, by destroying which the forwarding of supplies to the rebel army must have been grievously interrupted. Again, in driving the enemy to his defensive lines around Fort Darling, and keeping him there engaged, opportunity was given to Gen. KAUTZ and his troopers to dash through the Counties of Chesterfield, Powhatan, Amelia, Dinwiddie, Suffolk and Sussex, where damaging blows were given to the rebel sources of supply. Of this raid I shall write more fully below. Considering, then, these things that have been zealously done, I bespeak for the gallant army here a full meed of renown for its cooperative share in the success which we all feel is soon to crown the well-tried, faithful and glorious Army of the Potomac.

But neither Gen. BUTLER nor Gens. TERRY and GILLMORE, nor the subordinate Generals and the army, are willing to be content with the bright record of what has been done. They are determined to do more. There will be no rest for rebels here. They are to be kept constantly awake. To-morrow, at daylight, we go at them again. The indications this afternoon show that we will not have far to go to find them. They lie in the woods just in front of us as thick as they can stand together. There was very sharp skirmishing from about 3 o'clock until near sunset, and then the artillery on our side delivered a spiteful fire. Shells tore through the woods all along our front, doubtless with a most demoralizing effect upon those for whom they were intended. I understand that the casualties on our side were very slight.

I have little to add to what was said in my letter yesterday concerning the fight on Monday. The battle was gallantly fought, and brave accounts are given of the valor of every regiment engaged. The usual tardiness, on the part of regimental officers, in sending in their reports of casualties makes it impossible to furnish the aggregate numbers of our loss. I am sorry to say, however, that it exceeds very largely the first estimate. Yesterday and to-day the very efficient Medical Director of the Department, Dr. CHAS. MCCORMICK, sent off nearly 1,000 of the wounded down the river, and to-morrow there are about 400 more to be dispatched. Under Dr. MCCORMICK's direction, the steamers *Express*, *Monitor*, *Geo. Leary*, *Hero of Jersey*, *Wyoming*, *Gen. Wool*, *City of New York*, *Saltom Shore* and *Matilda* have been fitted up with comfortable berths for the removal of the sufferers to the spacious and well-adapted hospitals near Fortress Monroe, the Fulton at Portsmouth and the Hammond General Hospital at Point Lookout. Six hundred of the patients also, have been sent to Philadelphia. On the passage down the river Dr. MCCORMICK has seen to it that the poor fellows are supplied with lemons, oranges, ice and other things grateful and refreshing to their fevered condition. Many of the injuries are of a serious character and amputation has been frequent. It necessitates. The great proportion of the wounds are however of such a character that the patients are likely to return to duty in from thirty to forty days.

I mentioned a few days since that Gen. KAUTZ and his cavalry had started out to cut the Danville and Richmond Railroad, and we had heard of the success of his operations from the Richmond papers. Last night the expedition returned safely to City Point, having traveled over a very great distance of the enemy's territory. Moving upon the Danville road at Coalfield, within twelve miles of Richmond, they destroyed the station and also those at Powhatan and Chester, burning depots and water tanks, two freight trains and a locomotive, as well as immense quantities of commissary and other stores. Going south again, they struck the Petersburgh and Richmond Railroad at Wilson's, Wellville, Black's and White's Stations, doing a great deal of damage to the track, the depots and the switches. Rushing forward again, Gen. KAUTZ returned to Jarratt's Station, on the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad, where he taunted on his former raid, and burned for the second time the water tank, newly built, destroyed the rails, some of which had been re-laid, although very much twisted by the fire. At one point on the march KAUTZ had a fight with a superior force of the enemy, and lost several of his men—about twenty, I believe—among them Lieut. BARRAGAN, who was shot through the head. The expedition in the main was a success.

Major LUDLOW, of Gen. BUTLER's staff, returned yesterday from a short expedition with 150 cavalry on the north side of the James River, in search of torpedo exploders along the banks. He went up as far as Four Mile Run, but finding the enemy in superior force, was compelled to retire. He captured a rebel Lieutenant in a skirmish, and brought him away, but lost no man himself. H. J. W.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 22.

Last night's 7½ o'clock train through to Washington ran over three horses, five miles before Trenton, about nine o'clock, smashed the engine and tender, killed the fireman, HENRY RAYNE, broke the leg of the assistant fireman, HENRY MASSEMORE, threw off and partly broke up the baggage and three passenger cars. Only one of the passengers was injured, and he in the head. The passengers were taken from the wreck by a train brought from Bordentown, at five o'clock this morning.

TRANSPORTATION FOR THE WOUNDED.

The Railroad from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburgh is expected to be in running order next Tuesday. Transports were expected at Fredericksburgh yesterday to remove the dangerously wounded by water to Washington.

COL. E. C. MASON WOUNDED.

Col. E. C. MASON, of the Seventh Maine, formerly of Springfield, Ohio, was severely wounded in the late battles in this city.

The Funeral of Maj.-Gen. Wadsworth.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, May 21.

The *Evening Express*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

GENESEO, N. Y., Saturday, May 21.

The funeral of the late deeply lamented and gallant Gen. WADSWORTH is now taking place in this village of his long residence.

The village shows by every outward sign the great affliction which has fallen upon it. Every place of business is closed, and funeral wreaths are hung upon the doors, balconies and windows, and the people fill the streets and doorsteps and every standpoint, from which the long and solemn procession can be viewed as it passes on its way to the humble village church and to the modest rural cemetery.

The obsequies are as unpretentious as they are solemn. The thousands who live here, and the hundreds who have come from abroad to pay the last honors to the distinguished dead, are sincere mourners. The evidence of these are too manifest to be mistaken. The delegation from Rochester numbers forty-five persons, composed of citizens who fully represent the sentiments of the people of that city toward the deceased.

The remnant of the brave Twenty-first Regiment, who served under Gen. WADSWORTH in many battles, about sixty in number, have come here from Buffalo, with their regimental colors and band, and form the escort to the remains of the brave and lamented soldier.

Adjt.-Gen. SPRAGUE, Hon. AUGUSTUS FRANK, Dr. MCMILLEN, U. S. A., and other persons of distinguished station, are also here to pay the last sad tribute to the gallant dead.

Arrival of the Newbern.

The United States supply steamer *Newbern*, T. A. HARRINGTON commanding, arrived at this port this morning, from the North Atlantic Blocking Squadron, and twenty-four hours from Fortress Monroe. She brings 120 prisoners from blockade-runners, steamers *Tristam Shandy*, *Young Republic*, and schooner *Italian*, captured off Wilmington. Rebel iron-clad *North Carolina*, which recently came a short distance over the Wilmington Bar, was found upon her return to look so badly as to compel them to run her ashore to avoid sinking, and upon the falling of the tide parted amidships from her own weight. The *Raleigh*, her consort, is in process of completion, but has not been considered by them as so formidable as the *North Carolina*.

Annexed is a list of the *Newbern's* officers: Acting Master and Executive Officer, S. Y. Holley; Acting Master and Coast Pilot, J. H. Richardson; Acting Assistant Surgeon, John E. Cobb; Acting Assistant Paymaster, E. H. Cushing; Captain's Clerk and Mail Agent, Thos. J. Benjamin; Paymaster's Clerk, Sidney Hanson; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Isaac Maples, John E. Cooper; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, T. C. Lounsbury, J. H. Blessing, J. H. Tantham; Acting Ensigns, C. H. Lawyer, H. Dismore, T. G. L. Lennan; Acting Master's Mates, Adol Landergren, Joshua Cook, Jr., Jas. E. Merriman; Surgeon's Steward, Hiram L. Ellis.

The Missouri Guerrillas.

PROBABLE DEATH OF QUANTRELL.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 18.

The following dispatch was received at headquarters this morning. The information is important, and leads to the belief that QUANTRELL has been killed. He is thought to have been in the State:

WARRENSBURG, Mo., May 17, 1864.

To Col. O. D. Greene, A. A. G.:

Corporal WEON, of Company F, First Missouri State Militia, with a small escort, killed one bushwacker and wounded another, capturing both their horses, yesterday, near the line of Jackson County. Papers on the man killed were invoices from Capt. W. S. HUNTER, A. A. Q. M., to Col. F. C. QUANTRELL. The man answered the description of QUANTRELL. I have no doubt but he is the noted chief of guerrillas. He fought with his bowie-knife after being brought low by a pistol shot. I have sent for more definite information.

E. B. BROWN, Brig.-Gen.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Suspension of Hostilities Between Germany and Denmark.

THE DANO-GERMAN CONFERENCE.

A Naval Engagement Between the Danish and Austro-Prussian Fleet.

MORE ABOUT GARIBALDI'S LEAVING.

The Bremen steamship *America*, from Southampton on May 11, arrived here yesterday. Although the *America's* news is in part anticipated by the *Persia*, via Port au Basque, the details which we find in our exchanges are of great importance.

The *Asia* arrived at Queenstown May 8.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Lords, Monday, May 9, Lord CARNARVON, who had placed on the paper a motion on the present state of the Danish question, asked if at the meeting of the Conference that day an armistice between the German and Danish forces had been agreed to. If so, he would withdraw his motion.

Lord RUSSELL stated that a suspension of arms for one month from May 12 had been agreed to, on condition that the blockade of the German ports should be raised. The Government of Denmark had preferred a simple suspension of arms to an armistice, on the conditions demanded by Austria and Prussia.

Lord CARNARVON, under these circumstances, had no wish to do anything that might have even the appearance of embarrassing the Government. He, therefore, withdrew his motion. Lord CLARENDON then called attention to the whole of the diplomatic correspondence with the Government of Denmark on the affairs of Poland, and gave a review of the negotiations, with the object of founding on the dispatches two resolutions; firstly, that the correspondence had not yet arrived at any satisfactory conclusion; and, secondly, that the Emperor of Russia, having failed to comply with the conditions of the Treaty of Vienna, on which he acquired the sovereignty of Poland, the English Government is no longer bound by that treaty.

Lord RUSSELL thought such a resolution would rather impair than increase the authority of the House, and stated the circumstances that had given the negotiations a termination less satisfactory than could have been wished. He believed the Emperor of Russia, in a time of trial, would still feel bound by the conditions of his treaty, and it would not be expedient for the Government of England to dictate his obligations.

Lord GREY believed that the interference on behalf of Poland had only encouraged the Poles to make a useless resistance to overwhelming force, and brought on the Government of this country a reproach to which England ought not to have been exposed.

The resolutions were then withdrawn.

In the House of Commons, Monday, May 9, Mr. OSBORNE inquired whether the Government had received information of a collision having taken place in the North Sea between the Austrian and Danish ships-of-war, and that the Austrians had got the worst of it.

Sir G. GREY replied in the affirmative, giving particulars of the defeat of the Austrian Squadron. An announcement which was received with hearty cheers from both sides of the House.

Mr. DISRAELI complained that the House was not informed of the conditions of the armistice which Sir G. GREY had stated a short time before had been that day agreed upon by the conference.

Sir G. GREY repeated that an armistice, or suspension of hostilities, had been agreed upon, but he could not state the terms.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and votes to the amount of £3,464,642 were agreed to for the army estimates.

The Queen is expected to leave Windsor on Friday for Balmoral, where she will remain for a month. Parliament will adjourn for the Whitsuntide recess on Friday, May 13, until the following Tuesday.

The *Daily News* says: "Government officials have been at Southampton, inspecting some of the mail packets, to ascertain their fitness for war transports."

Two Austrian men-of-war left Brest, on Saturday, for the North, to join the Austrian squadron.

The Bombay mail has arrived, with details to April 14 from Bombay, and April 5 from Calcutta.

A great meeting was held on Saturday, on Primrose Hill, near London, for the purpose of passing resolutions respecting GARIBALDI's departure. Mr. BRIGHT made an important statement of the reasons which had induced the General to give up his particular engagements.

Mr. GLADSTONE advised GARIBALDI to leave, as it was the wish of the Government.

FRANCE.

A telegram from Paris, of May 9, says the Bank of France has raised its rate of discount to 6 per cent.

THE CONFERENCE.

The semi-official *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* says: "The war contribution, imposed by Marshal WRANGEL upon Jutland, as a compensation for German ships captured by the Danes, having been paid, the conference will meet at their next sitting under more favorable circumstances. It now depends upon Denmark whether an armistice shall be concluded. At present the German Great Powers can be satisfied with the proposals made by the neutral Powers; they having passed a suspension of the blockade and the evacuation of Alsen by the Danes, as an equivalent for which the allied armies will withdraw from Jutland.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE DANISH AND AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN FLEET.

From the London Times, May 13.

The 9th of May, 1864, will ever be remarkable for the exact but fortuitous concurrence of two events having the most important bearings, the one on the other. While the representatives of the belligerents and of the allied Powers were sitting in conference with a view to the cessation of bloodshed on some terms by or other, an Austrian and a Danish squadron were engaged in action several hundred miles off, near the opposite shores of the German Ocean. Almost on the very hour that Denmark, declining an armistice which would give a greater sanction to the past than she chose to allow, was agreeing to a simple suspension of hostilities, an Austrian frigate was on the point of destruction, and its consorts were taking refuge in the British waters of Heligoland. Such a concurrence was possible at any time, for we have heard before of simultaneous victories by sea and by land; but does both events should not only happen together, but be simultaneously known in Downing-street, would have been impossible and incredible a very few years ago. The telegraphic wire brought the news of the one event across the German Ocean, as fast as messengers could bring the other to the office next door. When the conference had agreed to a suspension of arms, they heard within an hour that they had been too late to stop a battle in which Denmark had retrieved, at the cost of one of her excellents, the reverses she had suffered at the hands of the other. It is scarcely possible for the most impartial or the most indifferent bystander not to rejoice at this opportune change in the hitherto sad tenor of her fortunes. It has come not only as a substantial proof of her prowess, but also as if to reward the moderation with which she has agreed to endure for a time the hostile occupation of her soil. There never was a time or an occasion in which the British people were not disposed to give their sympathy to the weak. On that, it on no other ground, they would delight to see Denmark making up on her own elements for indefeasible earthworks and overwhelming foes. But it was something more than this Britling feeling that prompted the enthusiastic cheers of the House of Commons when they heard the result of the action off Heligoland. Whatever may be the rights of this inscrutable question, they regard Austria and Prussia as aggressors, who without a legal title to Denmark see their overwhelming numbers for evidently selfish purposes.

The allied German Powers had agreed to recommend an armistice, inasmuch, among other things, that Denmark should suspend her blockade of the Baltic ports and should surrender to her invaders the island of Alsen, while they were also to withdraw their armies from Jutland. It was argued that Denmark would practically be in a small degree at the mercy of the foe, in order to save the Danish inhabitants of her mainland from their present humiliation and mischance. The Danes, however, preferred a mere suspension of arms, as being the simple continuance of a state of things in which it could not be pretended that they by a moment's acquiescence, being purely negative, it consists then to nothing, and is not even a step to any consummation. That Prussian and Austrian troops occupy all Jutland is a deplorable fact, which the Danes have only recognized in the language of indignant remonstrance. The abandonment of Alsen a day earlier than was expected by the originators of war would have looked like the concession of a just claim. That the Danes would agree to any species of armistice, and especially that they would suspend their blockade, was what the Conference rather hoped than expected. They knew that they had to deal with men who before them, but with the telegraphic wire, and the man at the other end of that wire, and they knew that in the case of Denmark, the man at the other end of the wire were under the influence of a turbulent and irrational democracy. Copenhagen, safe in an island, and with Sweden to falter in every and foster its hopes, gives law to the world, not so secure or so irresponsible for its deeds. Would the Danish representatives even make the smallest approximation toward a settlement? It was feared not. Rather, perhaps, at least provided, that we have now the business of moving a Conference for peace which is not carried on per pennyp with a sanguinary war.

We trust the Danes will not be the more elated with their naval victory to take that part in the further proceedings of the Conference which fairly may require. That victory we have no wish to disparage. It seems to have been fought against odds, for the Austrians could hardly be worse armed than the Danes themselves. It is probable that from sides had the old style of armament; but even were it otherwise, on the open sea the advantages of the new ordnance might be counteracted by better maneuvering and by close quarters. No such victory, however, weaken enable the Danes to make their blockade of the German ports effective. As the camel is the "ship of the desert," so the railway is the ship of the Continent in these days, and is fully competent to do all that ship has ever done. We trust, then, the Danes will bear their new honors meekly, and remember not only that they are but men, but that they are also not many, but few, and somewhat unhampered in military affairs. If they keep that in mind, it may lead to a peaceful, and even to an equitable settlement of this long and disastrous controversy.

The result of the suspension of arms is to stand prejudices for our own affairs. It has relieved a Government which every rather threatened to shake from its seat. So long as England was compelled to stand by and witness a slaughter which she utterly abominated, but had neither the authority to stop nor the will to assert, no Ministry could hold itself safe from the indignation which, justly or unjustly, must find some object or other. But the continuance broken up without an armistice, though by no fault of the Government, the conservatives would have had a majority to back them in censuring the impotent friends of Denmark, and the successful champions of peace. Just as Lord MALMESBURY succeeded the Derby ministry. All that labor and anxiety which have been expended in conciliating Danes and Germans, in smoothing difficulties and calming susceptibilities, however unreasonable, would have been for those who endured it no consideration in the House of Commons or in the country if it had failed to vanquish the obstinacy of one side or the rapacity of the other. It is the injustice which all public men are taught by experience to expect. Happily, on this occasion reason, and perhaps better feeling on both sides, possibly too, a fear of grievous consequences, have come to the aid of the peacemakers; the fighting is over for the present; the Austrians and Prussians will bring to Copenhagen the terms of the Conservatives, who but yesterday were ready to storm the Treasury Bench, may make up their minds to an uneventful session, and return as soon as they please to the pleasures of country life.

GARIBALDI—GLADSTONE'S EXPLANATIONS.

On Tuesday, the 10th of May, the Chancellor of the Exchequer received by invitation, at his official residence in Downing-street, a deputation from the City and Working Men's Garibaldi Committee, for the purpose of affording them, if they desired, any further explanations as to the part he had taken in connection with the departure of Gen. GARIBALDI from England. The deputation consisted of Mr. BRAZIE, &c., &c.

Mr. BRAZIE said the deputation had assented in consequence of a misunderstanding that he (Mr. GLADSTONE) desired to make to them some statements on the subject of the departure of Gen. GARIBALDI.

Mr. GLADSTONE—Well, there are certain wrong impressions floating about which I am desirous of placing in a correct light, and I desire to put myself, as it were, in the witness-box, and state all I know upon the subject, to render a true account of the matter so far as I am concerned. In the first place, I would remark that the report I have seen in the daily papers, purporting to be made by Mr. BRAZIE at a public meeting on Saturday, is, so far as I am concerned, a perfect travesty. Nothing resembling it has ever proceeded from me. Some time I do not for one moment impute to Mr. BRAZIE that he stated anything but what he believed to be true. I am ready to answer any question that may be put to me, or advance to enter into a narrative of the part I took in the matter in question.

Mr. BRAZIE—Will Mr. GLADSTONE state, in detail, to what part of my statement he objects? I did not make that statement entirely on foot within my personal knowledge, but some of them were made upon the authority of old and intimate friends of Garibaldi, whose names I am prepared to give, who were in constant personal communication with him up to the moment of his leaving England. Immediately on its being announced that GARIBALDI was going to leave England without visiting the country, Mr. JOHN COWEN, jr., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, one of Gen. GARIBALDI's oldest and most intimate friends in this country, was telegraphed for to London. He came up on the Tuesday evening and had a private interview of one hour with the General, in which the whole subject complained with the departure was discussed. Mr. COWEN, on leaving the General, called on me and told me what had taken place. I at once drew up a statement in accordance with what Mr. COWEN had told me, and submitted it to that gentleman, who confirmed it as correct. The paper contained the prominent statements I made on Saturday last.

Mr. GLADSTONE—I again say I do not wish to be understood I attribute any willful untruth to Mr. BRAZIE, or to any other gentleman. Perhaps it will be more desirable for me to state the exact part I took in the transaction. I will begin with the meeting or conference at Stafford-house on Sunday evening, the 17th of April, for of what is said by Mr. BRAZIE to have transpired previous to that, I have no personal knowledge. On the evening in question, I made one of eight gentlemen who assembled at Stafford-house by invitation. Besides myself there were present the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Reid, M. P., Sir Roger Negretti, Gen. Eber, Mr. Stansfeld, M. P., and Col. Peard. We had Mr. FARNCOMBE's letter before us, and upon that letter we came to an unanimous conclusion that it would be exceedingly perilous for the General to go through his programme. The question then arose who should make this communication to the General. I was suggested, but declined. Gen. EBER and Col. PEARD at last volunteered, and they immediately went from the Guards's Guard, and stated the conclusion to which the friends had come. On the return of those gentlemen they said the General wished to see me, and I went into his room alone, and had a long conversation with him in Italian. What I stated in the House of Commons is here contained at that interview is correct. I told the General I thought his health would be endangered if he carried out his programme, and that my own impression was confirmed by the letter of Mr. FARNCOMBE. I urged him at any rate to confine his visits to at most three of the larger towns. I did not say that about the reception attributed to me in Mr. BRAZIE's speech. What I said was, "That such a magnificent reception was not in the nature of things likely to bear repetition." With respect to anything said about the Government wishing him to go, or that compulsion would arise if he did not, it was not true. Nothing was said that could possibly be so construed. There was nothing of a political character in the conversation. So far as I know, I have been stated, adhering my ground several times and returning to the attack, what I said I said at once and continuously. Not one syllable about the desire of the Government that the General should leave escaped my lips; and I confess that I was never more astonished—though I have been often greatly astonished—when intimation was given that I had stated to have taken place. All that I said or did was to urge the General not to peril his health, and in giving this advice I was in a great measure guided by the letter of Mr. FARNCOMBE. The General heard me with much attention, acknowledged that he felt great exhaustion, and said that as these would be considerable disappointments in selecting two or three towns to visit out of the number on his list, he should give up his tour altogether. He also added, that as his only motive in coming to England was to thank the Government and the people for the assistance and sympathy they had given to his country, and as that had been accomplished, he had better now return, and take another opportunity of visiting the English provinces. I can safely say nothing else transpired between myself and the General of the slightest importance.

Mr. BRAZIE—While I am willing to accept the Chancellor's explanation, I am prepared to say that the General himself was under the impression, and remained so up to the time he left England, that the Government wished him to be off. He expressed himself so to me, and to all his friends. I said to

him: "I think the Government will regret their conduct after you have left, if not before." The reply of the General was: "If the Government feel regret, there is time between this and Friday to remove it." There could be no doubt as to the impression entertained by GARIBALDI; for, on my putting the question to him, he said he did not consider the explanation given by Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons released him, and that it had now become a question between the English Government and the English people. It was certainly possible that although Mr. GLADSTONE had not introduced the name of the Government, GARIBALDI had derived the impression from the fact of his being urged to terminate his visit by those with whom he knew to be an influential member of the Government.

Mr. GLADSTONE—Of course I cannot be held responsible for a mere impression. If Gen. GARIBALDI was under that impression, it was extremely [illegible] that it should continue.

Mr. BRIGHT thought it was impossible to doubt the statement made by Mr. GLADSTONE, but had no doubt he would admit it was highly desirable both for the sake of the Government and himself that the matter should be fully cleared up.

Mr. OSBORNE thought it strange that the very parties who had been instrumental in leading GARIBALDI into the continued round of receptions and parties from Gibraltar until night, should, on the eve of his departure, go to so among the people, because suddenly so solicitous about his health. The General has told him personally, after all this fuss had been made about Mr. Paxton's letter, that he felt as well as ever. If his health had been affected, they could not charge that upon the working classes, as the aristocracy had pretty well kept him to them.

Mr. GLADSTONE—I must repeat I acted entirely and in good faith upon Mr. Paxton's letter.

Mr. R. LANGLEY—That letter was not a diagnosis, but a prognosis; it was one of prophecy only. I think it struck out from all the statements and addresses written for him all allusions to the bad state of his health. He thought this a significant fact.

Mr. BRIGHT—At least we may arrive at the conclusion that the sudden departure of the General was caused by other parties, and was not his own wish.

Mr. GLADSTONE—I don't admit that.

Mr. R. LANGLEY—There still remains the awkward fact of Mr. Paxton's letter. Why was it written, or at whose orders? It must have been asked for by some one. It was in direct contradiction to the letter of GARIBALDI's own physicians.

Mr. GLADSTONE—That is a question that concerns myself or other parties, and was not my own wish.

Mr. GLADSTONE—I don't admit that.

Mr. R. LANGLEY—There still remains the awkward fact of Mr. Paxton's letter. Why was it written, or at whose orders? It must have been asked for by some one. It was in direct contradiction to the letter of GARIBALDI's own physicians.

Mr. GLADSTONE—That is a question that concerns myself or other parties, and was not my own wish.

Mr. R. LANGLEY said it appeared to him that Mr. GLADSTONE had unconsciously allowed himself to be made use of by other parties for their purposes.

Mr. GLADSTONE—I can't admit that. I think the General acted wisely in going as he did, with the intention of returning at a more convenient period.

Mr. BERAN said there could be no doubt that at the time Lord SHAFTESBURY and Mr. KINNAIRD were leaving Mr. ERELL's house on the Sunday, the gentleman said to them, "The first thing is to get Paxton's letter." This was said in the hearing of Mr. RICHARDSON, the Secretary of the City Committee. This looked as if there was a plot in progress.

Mr. GLADSTONE—All I can say is I am perfectly ignorant of all the circumstances under which Mr. Paxton's letter was written. I only acted upon it in good faith, and it being inconsistent with my own feeling on the matter.

Some further remarks having been made by Messrs. FORSTER, HARDWICKE, and BEALES as to the words "obliged to leave" in GARIBALDI's letter to the City Committee, but in whose conclusions the Chancellor of the Exchequer could not agree.

Mr. GLADSTONE again assured the deputation he had stated all he knew; he had nothing to conceal, and was happy to have had the opportunity of making this explanation.

The deputation then retired, the interview having lasted one hour and a quarter.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—MAY 10.

There was an active demand, and sales amount to 12,000 bales—1,000 on speculation and export. Prices 1-8d. to ¾. higher than Saturday. TUESDAY, May 10.

Market much excited, and sales amount to 20,000 bales—10,000 on speculation. Prices 3-8d. @ ½. higher than last Saturday's rates, and 1-16d. @ ⅛. for Cotton to arrive, especially China.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—MAY 10.

Market dull. WHEAT and FLOUR met with a slow sale on Tuesday's prices. INDIAN CORN in limited request; prime mixed American at 29s. 6d. @ 30s 3d.

LONDON CORN MARKET, MAY 9.

Market steady, at the occasional advance of 1s.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET—MAY 10.

SUGAR steady. COFFEE advanced 6d. @ 1s. TEA 6d. lower. TALLOW flat, at 46s.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Rates at the Stock Exchange.....May 21, 1864.

$12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C	114⅝	200 Erie R	116⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20s, M.	102⅝	200 do	116⅝
2,000 U. S. 5-20s, M.	102⅝	100 Hud. R	125⅝
2,000 do	102⅝	100 do	125⅝
25,000 Ohio & Miss. C	84⅝	200 do	125⅝
1,000 do	84⅝	200 do	125⅝
2,000 C. & N. W. Fund. C	85	100 Harlem R	140
4,000 R. & P. Con. 1st, '76	113	100 Reading R	146⅝
1,000 Erie 2d R. E.	110	100 do	146⅝
1,000 N. C. 6s Ch. 1st M.	90	100 do	146⅝
Sk. Tr. B	128	100 do	146⅝
1,000 Mich. So. S.F.B.	113	100 do	146⅝
5,000 Alton & T. H. 2d	85	400 Mich. Cen. R	141⅝
M. Pref	95	100 do	141⅝
4,000 C. & N.W. 1st M.	90	100 do	141⅝
4,000 D. L. & W. 1st M.	116	300 M. S. & N. I. R	90
3,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st	93	50 do	90
2,000 Clev. & Pit. 4th M.	98	100 M. S. N. I. & S. R	84⅝
1,000 I. & C. 1st M. guar.	90	200 Ill. Cen. Scrip	84⅝
Ohio Div	100	50 do	84⅝
1,000 Am. Gold	261⅝	200 Clev. & Pitts. R	118
25 Bank of the Repub	300	100 do	118⅝
12 Fourth Nation'l B.	99⅝	100 do	118⅝
200 Canton Co	65	200 do	118⅝
10 Penn. Coal Co	218	10 Gal. & Chi. R	132
100 Metrop. Gas	135	200 do	132
100 Mariposa M. Co	20⅝	400 do	132
do	20	200 Chi. & R. I. R	119
100 Sagina Land and Min. Co	5	200 do	119⅝
200 Cent. Coal Pref	77	200 do	119⅝
100 do	b15	200 do	119⅝
100 do	76⅝	200 do	119
100 do	76⅝	100 Ch. R. & Quin	120
100 do	76⅝	100 do	120
100 Wyom. V. Coal	75	100 Mil. & P. du C. R	78⅝
100 Bucks Co. Lead	1⅞	50 R. & Pot. Con. 1st Pr.	115
100 Ent. Marble Co. b10	20	100 Toledo & Wab. R	73⅝
100 Qtr. Hill M. Co	24	400 Pitts., Ft. W. & C	118
100 Hamp. & Balt. Co.	100	200 do	118⅝
100 do	100	200 do	118⅝
100 Quicksilver Co	74	100 Alt. & T. H. R	66
100 do	74⅝	100 do	66⅝
100 do	74⅝	600 Alt. & T. H. Pf	80
100 do	74⅝	100 Chic. & N. W. R	63
100 do	74⅝	200 do	63⅝
100 do	74⅝	200 do	63⅝
100 Pac. M. S. Co	29	200 do	63⅝
100 do	29	100 do	63⅝
100 N. Y. Gas. R	124⅝	400 Chic. & N. W. Pref	80
100 do	124⅝	400 Chi. & Alton R	84⅝
200 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	74		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200 N. Y. Cen. R	134⅝	100 Galena & Chi. R	128
100 do	134⅝	100 do	134⅝
100 do	134⅝	100 do	134⅝
100 Erie R	116⅝	100 do	134⅝
200 do	116⅝	100 do	134⅝
200 do	116⅝	200 Chi. & Tol. R	59
100 Reading R	146⅝	100 do	59
100 do	146⅝	100 Chi. & Rock Isl.	118⅝
100 do	146⅝	100 do	118⅝
100 Mich. Cen. R	140⅝	50 Chi. & N. W. Pref	82⅝
100 Ill. Cen. R	132⅝	200 do	82⅝
100 do	132⅝	50 Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	72
100 R. & S. N. I. R	90⅝	200 Cumb. Coal Co	77
100 do	90⅝	100 Canton Co	65
100 do	90⅝	100 Quick. Min. Co	75⅝
100 do	90⅝	100 do	75⅝
100 Clev. & Pitts. R	118⅝	100 do	75⅝
100 do	118⅝	100 Cen. Coal	29
100 do	118⅝	100 Mar. Min. Co	29⅝
100 do	118⅝	100 do	29⅝
100 do	118⅝		

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$100,000 Am. Gold	261⅝	200 Pitts. F. W. & C.	118⅝
13,000 do	261⅝	100 do	118⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. R	135	200 do	118⅝
100 do	135	200 do	118⅝
200 Erie R	116⅝	200 do	118⅝
100 do	116⅝	200 Cal. & Chi. Ex.	134⅝
100 Reading R	147	100 Northwestern	64⅝
200 M. S. & N. I. R. S.	90	100 do	64⅝
100 do	90	100 do	64⅝
100 do	90	100 do	64⅝
100 Ill. Cen. R	132	100 do	64⅝
200 Quick. M. Co	75⅝	100 Tol. W. & Aln	73
100 Mariposa Min	20⅝		

MONDAY, MAY 23—A. M.

The trade of the past week was fairly active in both the Import and Export movement. The entries of General Foreign Merchandise were quite heavy; a considerable portion passing into Bond. The break in the Erie Canal, since repaired, caused very light receipts of Wheat and other Western Produce, though large sales of Wheat were made on the Corn Exchange, to arrive. There was a fair export demand for Gold, until the rapid speculative advance on the bogus proclamation and other exciting rumors carried the price above the relative ruling of Bills on London. For the last packet the Government was a drawer at 197 ⅌ cent. Currency.

The Stock Exchange has followed up the rise in Gold to a considerable extent, and is also influenced by the ease in the Money market and the continued traffic gains reported by nearly all the New-York and Western Roads. Although these are qualified by the increased expenses of operating and keeping the roads in efficient repair and repair and in adding to the rolling equipment, the adverse items only appear in the annual reports of the Companies, while the traffic returns are published monthly, and from many of the Western lines every week. We hear occasional rumors of intended larger dividends on such lines as the Michigan Central, and of the resumption of Common Stock Dividends on such as the Michigan Southern, Prairie du Chien, &c., but on no official authority. The Coal Stocks and the Stocks of the Coal carrying Roads continue in favor, because of the high prices and large consumption of both Anthracite and Bituminous Coal; but against these the advancement in mining labor is becoming a serious drawback. The Border State Stocks keep steady, and City Bank Shares and Railway Mortgages, as a rule, quite firm, on a limited offering at the Board. The Government Securities are also firm, and the absorption of the new 10-40 Loan quite steady, though not as rapid as it should be for its Gold-paying interest, equal at the present premium to 9 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum on the par value of the 5 ⅌ cent. Stock, and in view of the relatively higher prices of the Dividend paying Railroads and their Mortgages.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Cin	118	Erie	116⅝
U. S. 6s coupons, '81 years	105	Hudson R.	125⅝
New-York Central	134⅝	Harlem	140
New-York and Erie	116⅝	Reading	146⅝
Erie Preferred Shares	90	Michigan Southern	140⅝
Rock Island	111	Michigan Central	140⅝
Michigan Guaranteed	136	Toledo	73⅝
Michigan Southern	80	Illinois Central	127⅝
Michigan Central	140	Pacific Mail	130
Toledo	73⅝	Hudson River	141⅝
Illinois Central	127⅝	Cleveland and Pittsburgh	118⅝
Pacific Mail	130	Harlem Common	140
Hudson River	141⅝	Fort Wayne and Chicago	114⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	118⅝	Chicago and North Western	34
Harlem Common	140	Almaden Quicksilver	74
Fort Wayne and Chicago	114⅝	Mariposa Gold	20⅝
Chicago and North Western	34	Cumberland	77⅝
Almaden Quicksilver	74		
Mariposa Gold	20⅝		
Cumberland	77⅝		

The market for Gold and Stocks was free from excitement Saturday. Only one Session of the Stock Exchange Board was held. The Railway speculation opened somewhat tame, but subsequently returned to about the prices of Friday. The only (small) sale of Gold at the Board was at 181½ ⅌ cent. The price was afterwards made 182 @ 183½ in the Gold Room, as against 182½ @ 183 Friday night. The following were about the latest quotations for Stocks as compared with 4 o'clock on Friday; the general market steady. At the Evening Exchange some of the Railways were lower.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	114	114⅝	Mich. Central	140	140⅝
U. S. 5-20s, ex. int.	102⅝	102⅝	Mich. Southern	80	80
N. Y. Central	134⅝	134⅝	Mich. Guaranteed	136	136⅝
Erie	116⅝	116⅝	Illinois Cent.	127⅝	127⅝
Erie Preferred	90	90	Pacific Mail	130	130
Hudson	140⅝	142⅝	Fort Wayne	114⅝	114⅝
Pacific Mail	129	129	Rock Island	111⅝	111⅝
Harlem	140	140	Galena	132⅝	132⅝
Canton	65⅝	65⅝	Quicksilver	74⅝	74⅝
Penn. Coal, new	217	218	Quicksilver Pref.	75	75
Toledo	132⅝	132⅝	Cumberland Coal	78⅝	77⅝
Northwest	65⅝	65			

The sales of the new 10-40 Loan by the first National Bank, amounted to $351,900.

The Export of Gold by the steamers for Liverpool and Havana amount to $709,008, making for the week $1,824,192. The Customs demand for Gold continues moderate.

The price of money is generally 6 ⅌ cent. to the Brokers; the demand at call being comparatively light.

The following bids were made Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bank of N. America	109⅝
Merchants'	114⅝	Hanover	105
Mechanics'	112	Metropolitan	116⅝
Phenix	110	Citizens'	110
State of New-York	100	Grocers'	111
Commerce	114	Shoe and Leather	107
Ocean	96	Corn Exchange	108
Mercantile	135	Continental	102
American Exchange	114	Atlantic	106
Bank of the Repub.	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	120	Al. & T. H. 2ds Income	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '83	107	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	113
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	113	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	95
Erie 1sts, '95	111	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	100
Erie 2ds, '96	120	Ill. Cen. 8s, Sp. Int.	100
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1sts	77	Del., L. & W. 1sts	116
Hud. R. 1sts, '90	112	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	105
Hud. R. Sds, S. F., '95	102	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	103
Hud. R. Bonds	105	Tol. & Wab. 3ds	87
Harl. 1sts, '99 and '73	110	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	111
Harlem 3ds, '63	95	Gal. & Chi. 2ds, extended	110
Mich. C. '90 & '72	125	Chi. & Tol. S. F.	115⅝
Mich. C. new 1sts, F. '82	125	N. J. C. 1sts	103
Chi. B. & Quin.	120	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	116⅝
Mich. S. 2ds	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	112
N. Ind. and Gosh. L.	102	Chi. & Pitts. 3ds	104
M. S. & N. I. 2ds, S. F.	133	Chi. & Pitts. 4ds	100
Pacific R. 1sts	95	Mis. & M. L. G.	65
Ill. Central, '75	116	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	99
Alt. & T. H. 1sts	104	Chi. & Alt. Income	94
Al. & T. H. 2ds Pref.	96		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer is as follows: Total receipts, $5,703,173 31, including for Customs, $155,000; Payments, $5,724,610 43; balance, $25,410,797 13; Ten-forties, $54,300.

The Import Entries of the past week amount to $5,523,901, against $2,273,794 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,326,892, against $2,479,642 same week in 1863. The Export of Specie is $1,884,000, against $309,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $936,000.

The Commercial Tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, which we published a few weeks ago for nine months of the current Fiscal Year, give a total Import of Foreign Merchandise, (exclusive of Specie,) from 1st July, 1863, to 31st March, 1864, of.....$194,113,000
Add eight weeks since April 1.....41,055,152
Total to date.....$235,168,152
Against same time last year.....165,309,768
Increased import since July 1.....$69,858,384

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from
July 1, 1863, to March 31, 1864.....$122,960,000
Add eight weeks since April 1.....25,400,000
Total to date.....$148,360,000
Against same time 1862.....105,862,329
Decreased Exports since July.....$19,502,703

The Specie Export from New-York, from July 1 to March 31, amounts to.....$89,936,000
Add since April 1.....11,291,000
Total to date.....$101,227,000
Against same time 1862.....80,325,000
Increased Specie Exports since July 1.....$20,900,000

We notice, with pleasure, the growing prosperity of the Merchants' Exchange and News Room in Pine-street. The arrangements of the establishment for news, newspapers, shipping records, &c., are complete, and Change hours are now held every day in the main room, by the oil, drug and other important interests, including shipowners and bankers.

The following facts in regard to the Peoria and Burlington Road, Illinois, are communicated from an authentic source:

The Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad (formerly Peoria and Oquawka Railroad) having been purchased, under foreclosure of mortgages, by CHARLES L. FROST, EDWARD WESTON and H. G. MARQUAND, was organized on Friday, in accordance with the plan agreed upon in December, 1862.

The name of the new company under charter of the State of Illinois is the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company.

The following are Directors for the ensuing year: Charles L. Frost, Edward Weston, H. G. Marquand, James W. Smith and Zenas Sacer, of New-York; John B. Brown of Portland, and H. F. Clark of Peoria.

The Directors have chosen the following officers: CHARLES L. FROST, President; D. W. MCWILLIAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.

A committee was appointed to meet immediately a similar committee, on the part of Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway, and agree upon terms of consolidation of the two roads. Efforts are also being made to complete the building of the road from Peoria to Warsaw (opposite Keokuk,) and thus to have a continuous through line, under the control of one company, from Logansport (on Toledo and Wabash Railroad) to the Mississippi River.

The London *Times* has the following from Frankfort on American Government Stocks. The illiberal comments with which that journal interlards the information, may be pardoned, for the information itself, which we have reason to know is not exaggerated as to Germany, and might truthfully, and perhaps with increased force, be repeated as to Holland. From this old and wealthy State we believe a proposition has been made to the Secretary of the Treasury to take at least $25,000,000 (as a beginning) of the new 10-40 year 5 ⅌ cents., provided the coupons are made payable in Amsterdam:

"In the advices from Frankfort it is remarked that there have never been so many bills on London in circulation in that market as at present. The portfolios of the banks, bankers and capitalists are full of long bills, taken in exchange for short ones, which are eagerly bought up at rising prices by parties who have to make remittance for bills drawn on their account on London from New-York, in *payment for the large wares of United States* [illegible] *stocks brought on the Frankfort Exchange.* These bills, we are informed, are still bought with astonishing eagerness for investment by capitalists in Southern Germany, in spite of the heavy losses entailed thereby. The high interest, until now punctually paid, induces capitalists to part with their best German stocks for these, at all events, very doubtful ones. As speculators who have been discouraged by continuous losses and large gains nevertheless are going on, it is manifest *that these funds get into the hands of strong holders, who do not care for the momentary fall in quotations*; previous similar investments in Dutch and Spanish stocks when at low prices having proved eminently successful. Still, regular visitors of the Exchange abstain from American Government Stocks as long as they see no end to the war. As long as the Northern Exchequer, the high London bank rates have not yet influenced that place, where discount remains at 3½ ⅌ cent. at the bank, and at 3 ⅌ cent. in the open market. Still, it is probable that, as a matter of speculation, the bank will raise its rate, following the example of the Prussian Bank, which has moved to 5 ⅌ cent., though the bullion stands at 66,423,000 thalers."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, MAY 23, 1864.

This Bank has now on hand, for immediate delivery, an ample supply of U. S. 10-40 Bonds, with Coupons from March 1. Payment may be made in any funds current in this City. SAMUEL O. THOMPSON, President.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 21, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 38 bbls. Ashes, 10,130 bbls. Flour, 420 bbls. and 1,404 bags Corn Meal, 5,000 bushels Rye, 5,412 bushels Barley, 17,000 bushels Oats, 1,316 bushels Malt, 1,471 pkgs. Provisions, and 900 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Are quiet, at $9 50 for Pots and $12 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock, 582 bbls.

COFFEE—Continues inactive at irregular prices. We quote Java at 49c. @ 50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 41c. @ 43c.; Rio at 43c. @ 45c.; St. Domingo at 37c. @ 38c., ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Is in fair demand, at buoyant prices. Strict Middlings chiefly at 60c. ⅌ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been dull and heavy to-day, the demand having been quite limited. Sales since our last, 7,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 00 @ $7 35 for poor to choice; Extra State at $7 20 @ $7 85, chiefly at $7 25 @ $7 40; round-hoop Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $7 50 @ $7 65 ⅌ bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$6 00 @ $6 15
Extra State.....7 20 @ 7 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.....7 20 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.....7 55 @ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.....7 70 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee.....7 70 @ 9 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri.....7 75 @ 11 00

Southern Flour continues heavy; sales since our last, 1,100 bbls., at $7 50 @ $8 for poor to good; $8 05 @ $10 75 for fancy to choice extra brands. ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers; sales 500 bbls. Extra, at $7 20 @ $8 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye continues in demand at $5 @ $5 62½ ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and nominal. Wheat continues scarce and in good demand at $1 65 @ $1 75 for Jersey, and $7 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Total sales, 350 bbls. Also, 300 puncheons Brandywine at $23.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive, and prices have favored buyers. Sales have been made since our last of 35,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Amber Western at $1 71 @ $1 73; Red Western at $1 63 @ $1 70; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 62 @ $1 64, the latter an extreme; Milwaukee Club at $1 56 @ $1 62; Chicago Spring at $1 56 @ $1 60, ⅌ bushel. Corn is inactive and unsettled; sales have been reported since our last of 16,000 bushels at $1 50 @ $1 45 for poor to new Mixed Western, in store, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in request, at $1 50 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been inactive, at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 86c. @ 87½c.; Western at 87½c. @ 88½c., cash; State at 87c. @ 88c., cash, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been in demand, at former rates; 6,500 bushels Canada East *were sold, at $1 40. Malt rules quiet, at $1 56 @* $1 62½ ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in fair demand, at $1 45 @ $1 46 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are selling slowly, at 18c. @ 20c. for Common to Choice ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—The week's receipts reach 70,912, while the sales have been confined to 24,000, the latter including, according to the report of Hurd & Co., 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 24 ℔, 22c., cash; 6,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 ℔, 21c., cash; 5,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 22 ℔., private terms; 4,000 Dry California, 23 ℔., private terms; 430 Dry Port-au-Platt, 15 ℔., private terms; 2,800 Dry Gambia and Bissau, 10½ ℔., private terms; 4,900 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 42 @ 50 ℔., 16c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 472,000 (same time last year 425,400—year before 209,400,) and 340 bales. The stock includes 272,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips); 56,100 Dry Rio Grande (Hides and Kips); 8,000 Dry Orinoco; 45,700 Dry California; 5,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 12,000 Dry Central America, &c.; 8,200 Dry Mexican, Vera Cruz, &c.; 3,300 Dry Savanilla and Bogota; 30,300 Dry Africa; 6,000 Dry Salted Pernambuco; 8,000 Dry Salted Maranham; 3,000 Wet Salted Western; 7,000 Wet Salted California; 700 Wet Salted New-Orleans; 2,800 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres; 349 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

IRON—Is quiet, but stiffly held. The Philadelphia *North American*, of this morning, says: "There is very little stock here to operate in, but the demand for Pig Metal is not so active, and some 700 tons only found buyers at $56 @ $61 cash, including 300 tons of a favorite make at the latter figure. Of Scotch Pig we hear of no sales. For Manufactured, from the inquiry is good at fully former rates, and the mills generally are well off for orders."

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. Watson & Wannamaker notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—Sales have been of limited extent; only few buyers were in town, during the week, and purchased quite sparingly, at a small decline from last week's prices. Stock moderate, and gradually accumulating. *Oak Sole*—Stock small; a little on the increase. Demand languid. Prices a little easier. *Upper in Rough*—All kinds and duty, excepting heavy oak-tanned, for belting purposes. Week's Receipts of sole leather about 53,000 sides."

PROVISIONS—Pork continues in active request for immediate and future delivery, at higher prices, particularly for New Mess. Sales since our last, 11,000 bbls., at $22 50 @ $22, closing at $22 for New Mess—$20 for June delivery, seller's and buyer's option, and $20 50 @ $20 for July, seller's and buyer's option. Also, 300 bbls. Prime Mess, $20 @ $20 25. For Prime Mess, and $22 50 for New Mess, delivery, $22 @ $22 for Thin Mess, and $22 25 @ $22 62 for Old and New Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut meats continue inactive, at 16½c. @ 16¾c. for Hams, and 11¾c. @ 11¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔.—sales, 100 pkgs. Bacon is very quiet, at 12½c. @ 14½c., according to quality, ⅌ ℔.—sales, 200 boxes. Lard is in fair demand and steady—sales since our last, 3,500 tcs. and tbbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 12¾c. @ 14¾c.—the latter an extreme, ⅌ ℔. Beef is saleable and firm; sales, 1,050 bbls. at $18 @ $20 for Extra Mess; $15 @ $16 for plain Mess, ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 22c. @ 40c. for poor to choice State; 27c. @ 36c. for Western ⅌ ℔. Cheese is nimble at 13c. @ 18c. ⅌ ℔. Eggs are active; Western and State, 21½c. @ 22c. ⅌ dozen.

SKINS—Goat have been in very moderate request, manufacturers buying only in a small way to supply immediate wants. The stock is composed almost of undesirable descriptions, firmly held beyond the views of buyers. We note one sale of importance to report. Of Deer the remaining stock is firmly held at about old prices, which manufacturers refuse to pay.

SUGARS—Have been more active at unchanged prices. Sales since our last, 1,670 hhds., including New-Orleans at 17c. @ 17¾c.; Cuba at 16¾c. @ 17¾c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars are inactive at 17½c. @ 23½c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 170,000 lbs. at 12¾c. @ 13½c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKEY—Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $1 27 @ $1 28 for State, and $1 28½ @ $1 30, chiefly $1 29, for western ⅌ gallon, the market closing heavily.

WOOL—Desirable lots, though not active, are firm. Inferior parcels are heavy, and being offered freely, are tending downward. The week's sales embrace 125,000 lbs. domestic fleece at 75c. @ 85c.; 35,000 lbs. do. pulled at 75c. @ 84c.; 25,000 lbs. California at 35c. @ 55c.; 250 bales Donskoi on private terms; 250 bales Cape at 44c. @ 50c.; 200 bales Smyrna, unwashed, at 35c.; and sundry small lots of foreign on private terms.....In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, sales were made of 250,000 lbs. domestic at about the previous range of 70c. @ 85c. for fleece, and 75c. @ 90c. for super and extra pulled. Also 600 bales foreign, including Cape at 45c. @ 50c., and Mestiza at 34c. @ 42c. Both buyers and sellers are apparently satisfied that all the available wool will be wanted before the receipt of the new clip; and as the market is now chiefly controlled by the regular trade, the former could hope to gain but a slight advantage in any event affecting the price of gold and merchandise in general. Indeed, had it not been for the advance of the army in Virginia, the stocks on the market would have been entirely exhausted by the present time. These stocks, instead of further accumulating by a prolonged dullness of trade, must continue hereafter to be steadily reduced, as receipts have almost entirely fallen off, and the probability is that there is but little more old Wool to come forward until the product of the current year shall be put upon the market. Should the present period of inaction, however, be protracted two or three weeks longer, to a point of time verging on the new clip, wool would not be likely to rule much higher, in any event, for the balance of the season.....In Philadelphia, sales were made of 60,000 lbs. domestic fleece and pulled at 70c. @ 85c., and 25,000 lbs. California on private terms.....London circulars of the 7th inst. report the annual trade sales of Colonial wool as having been inaugurated with great spirit, notwithstanding the pressure on the money market caused by the Bank of England's advanced rate of discount. The bidding showed great confidence on the part of operators as well as activity in manufacturing circles. Cape ranged from 6½d to 11d.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 400 tcs. Lard at 17s. 6d.; 150 tons Mahogany and 20 tons Logwood, at 34s. 6d. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, at 3s.; 2,750 bbls. Whale Oil, at 7s. 6d. @ 30s., chiefly at 30s.; 135 boxes Bacon, at 25s.; 150 bbls. Oxide Zinc, at 2s. 4½d. For Glasgow, 500 tcs. Lard, at 22s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 250 tcs. Lard, 150 boxes Bacon, and 50 tubs Hams, at 30s. For Bristol, 300 tons Tallow, at 30s. For Cork and orders, two foreign ships, with Wheat, at 6s. 9d. For Rotterdam, 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d. For Antwerp, 200 tcs. Lard, at 29s. 3d.; 50 hhds. Tallow, at 29s.; 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d.; 250 bbls. Red Oil, at 8s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

North American	May 14	Quebec	Liverpool
Africa	May 22	Boston	Liverpool
Britannia	May 26	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	May 28	New-York	Southampton
City of London	May 28	New-York	Liverpool
Germania	May 30	New-York	Southampton
Persia	June 1	New-York	Liverpool
Caledonia	June 4	New-York	Liverpool
Arabia	June 4	New-York	Southampton
Asia	June 8	Boston	Liverpool
Teutonia	June 11	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	June 11	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	June 13	New-York	Southampton
Saxonia	June 28	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	July 2	New-York	Southampton

TO AMERICA.

Westminster	May 16	Liverpool	New-York
America	May 11	Southampton	New-York
Glasgow	May 21	Liverpool	New-York
City of Admiralty	May 14	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	May 14	Liverpool	New-York
Kedar	May 17	Liverpool	New-York
Teutonia	May 17	Southampton	New-York
Australasian	May 21	Liverpool	New-York
Virginia	May 26	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	May 28	Southampton	New-York
Europa	May 28	Liverpool	Boston
Saxonia	May 31	Southampton	New-York
Scotia	June 4	Liverpool	New-York
Hansa	June 4	Southampton	New-York
Borussia	June 14	Southampton	New-York
America	June 25	Southampton	New-York
Germania	June 25	Southampton	New-York

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....7 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....8 A. M., 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails, via Erie Railroad, 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....8 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN GLOEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY,

No. 226 Navy-st., and No. 6 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receip

DRY GOODS.

ATTRACTION THIS WEEK
AT LEGRAIN'S,
HONG KONG,
A new material for dresses, 2 yards wide, worth 50c, for 25 per yard.
VELOURS DE BIARITZ,
2 yard and ¼ wide, for SEA-SHORE SUITS, at $1 75, worth $2.
ALL SILK GRENADINES,
Reduced, for cost $1, worth $2.
EXTRA NEW, JUST RECEIVED.
At $2 and $3 per yard.
SILK MOUSSELINE DE SOIE, and GRENADINE,
At 25 cents, for
YOUNG LADIES' DRESSES.
Cost $1 to land.
GRENADINE MOZAMBIQUE,
At 25 cents per yard.
The PLAIN, 1 yard wide, are worth 62 cents.
The PLAIDED, 1 yard wide, are worth 75 cents.
BLACK and COLORED FLORENTINE,
BAREGE, GRENADINE, and BERNAINE,
AT HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.
Also, LININGS, in
COLORS to MATCH.
PLAIN AND STRIPED
CAMBLE HAIR, ALL SHADES.
COLORED TARAMATINE,
6-4 WIDE, FINEST QUALITY EVER IMPORTED,
At 62 per yard.
WHITE AND COLORED ALPACAS, IN ALL WIDTHS.
PRINTED JACONETS,
JUST LANDED, in all
RICH DESIGNS, and SINGLE COLORS.
RICH PLAIDED GRENADINE MOZAMBIQUE,
REDUCED FROM 50 CENTS TO
50 CENTS PER YARD.
DOMESTIC PRINTS,
SHIRTING MUSLINS,
WHITE GOODS,
AND CLOAKING, AT COST.
LEGRAIN,
No. 720 Broadway, and No. 1 Waverly-place.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now ready a very superb stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, in cloth, silk and other materials, suitable for this season, to which they invite special attention. These goods, now in stock, will be sold at prices much less than the same can be duplicated.
CANAL-STREET, CORNER OF MERCER.

NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL STREET, CORNER OF MERCER.

GREAT BARGAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN AT
RETAIL ON MONDAY, MAY 23,
$400 FANCY BAREGE
AND GRENADINE SHAWLS,
FROM $3 50 TO $5 EACH.
CANAL-STREET, CORNER OF MERCER.

GREAT BARGAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL THE BALANCE
of their
SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
FANCY SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
GAZE CHAMBRAIN,
GAZE DE SOIES,
ORGANDIES,
JACONETS,
LAWNS,
POULARDS,
SILK AND WOOL TAFFETAS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
ALPACAS,
FRENCH MOHAIRS,
MOZAMBIQUES,
&c., &c., &c.,
AT OLD PRICES,
NOTWITHSTANDING THE RECENT LARGE ADVANCE IN DUTIES AND GOLD.
CANAL-STREET, CORNER OF MERCER.

SUMMER BLANKETS.
QUILTS,
WINDOW SHADES,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES,
PIANO COVERS,
TABLE COVERS,
CHINTZES,
At retail.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS
AT RETAIL.
A full assortment of all the best makes and styles of
LINEN SHEETING,
PILLOW LINENS,
NAPKINS,
DAMASK CLOTHS,
TOWELS,
&c., &c. Domestic Sheeting and Shirtings, Quilts, Blankets, Flannels and White Goods, at reasonable prices. Articles for housekeeping made up on short notice, and in the best manner.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

STRAW BONNETS AND HATS
For ladies and children,
In great variety,
Trimmed or untrimmed,
At low prices.
Also, a fine stock of
MILLINERY
AND MILLINERY GOODS
REED & BROTHER,
No. 347 Bowery, east side, near 4th-st., two blocks from Broadway.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
READY MONDAY MORNING.
300 cases of fine Fashionable BLOOMERS, comprising every desirable shape.
Full Lines of WATERFALLS, IMPERIALS, ORIDES, ARIZONAS, JOSEPHINES, EUGENIES, EMPRESS, SPANIOLAS, &c., in Grills, Fedal, Milan, Leghorn, Dunstable, Cocoa, Hair, Canton, and other braids, without advance on last year's prices.
Also, LADIES' BONNETS of every grade, from 1c. to $20.
Infants' Misses' and Boys' HATS, TURBANS, CAPS, &c., in variety.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311¾ GRAND and 68 ALLEN STS.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FROM AUCTION.
NEW EMBROIDERIES,
MILLINERY SILKS,
MILLINERY LACES,
Lace, Thread and Gauze Veils,
Kid Gloves, Hosiery, &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311¾ GRAND and 68 ALLEN STS.,
Fifth block east of the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FROM AUCTION.
Magnificent Line of
BONNET RIBBONS,
Under last week's prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311¾ GRAND and 68 ALLEN STS.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW FRENCH FLOWERS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
ENDLESS VARIETY OF STRAW ORNAMENTS AND TRIMMINGS.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311¾ GRAND and 68 ALLEN STS.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

A. MOWBRAY'S,
No. 269 GRAND, corner FORSYTH.
No. 434 BOWERY, between SPRING and PRINCE.
GREAT SALE OF SILK CLOAKS,
AT OLD PRICES.
SILK CLOAKS, from $16 to $25.
CORDED SILK CLOAKS, from $20 to $100.
CLOTH CLOAKS, from $8 to $15.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, from $3 to $15.
ALL WHO WISH TO SAVE MONEY
BUY AT ONLY ONE PRICE,
AND FROM THE LARGEST STOCK
IN AMERICA,
BE WAITED ON BY
POLITE AND OBLIGING GENTLEMEN.
HAVE ALL THE ADVANTAGE OF
OUR LATE FORTUNATE PURCHASES,
AND THE PLEASURE OF VISITING
OUR NEW MODEL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 434 BOWERY.
ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED
TO CALL BEFORE PURCHASING.
O. & J. MOWBRAY.

AT NO. 181 8TH-AVENUE.
DRY GOODS AT OLD PRICES.
OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW and FASHIONABLE
SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
having been purchased in immense quantities over the most favorable circumstances. The ladies of New-York by their liberal patronage have testimony to our endeavors to
KEEP DOWN THE PRICES.
Our stock contains the latest and most fashionable styles of
SILK and CLOTH
CIRCULARS, SACQUES and MANTILLAS,
the richest and most elegant
SILKS and SHAWLS,
and the greatest variety of
RICH, PLAIN and FIGURED
DRESS GOODS
ever offered in the 8th-ay.
Justifying our calling it the
LARGEST, RICHEST and CHEAPEST
stock of dry goods up town.
M. ROBERTS, Jr.,
No. 181 8th-av.

MOSQUITO LACES.
All widths, from 50 to 108 inches wide.
MOSQUITO BARS,
of different colors. Patent Mosquito Nets and Frames, at retail.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
A very splendid stock; many new designs and styles, handed and plain; very handsome.
W. JACKSON, Importer,
No. 323 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY
IN
BLACK GUIPURE THREAD AND FRENCH LACES,
VALENCIENNES LACES AND EDGINGS,
REAL POINT LACE COLLARS, SETS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
POINT APPLIQUE AND POINT GAZE LACES,
THREAD LACE DOILIES, SETS AND HANDKERS.
BARBES, COIFFURES, CAPES AND MANTILLA
CENTRES,
PARIS EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETS AND
HANDKERCHIEFS,
BANDS AND MUSLIN TRIMMINGS, in great variety,
All at prices much below the retail value.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 429 Broadway.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS.
LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS,
At less than half prices.
Also,
SHETLAND AND LLAMA LACE SHAWLS.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 429 Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
PUSHER AND THREAD LACE
PARASOL COVERS,
THREAD, PUSHER AND GRENADINE VAILS,
WIDE PUSHER FLOUNCINGS, at half prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 429 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY WEDNESDAY, 25TH INST.,
THE LIFE AND TIMES OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.
By JAMES PARTON,
Author of "Life and Times of Aaron Burr," "Life of Andrew Jackson," "Gen. Butler, at New-Orleans," etc. 2 vols., cloth, 1,250 pp., with steel portraits. Cloth, cut, $5.
FRANKLIN offers, perhaps, the best subject for biography to be found in the annals of America. He was as a citizen, tradesman, philosopher, politician, statesman, diplomatist and author, promoted a variety of incidents, anecdote and history wholly without parallel. Yet, often and ably as his biography has been attempted, there cannot be said to have existed, heretofore, any really satisfactory account of his life and character.
The remarkable superiority of his biographers has been to give the fragments of autobiography, (written by Franklin for the benefit of youth,) and appear to them a brief account of Franklin's public career. Mr. Parton, on the contrary, by using the autobiography as material only, is enabled to employ the great mass of interesting matter relating to Franklin's domestic life, which lie unfound in the books, newspapers and correspondence of the period. His later life also is fully related in these volumes for the first time. Besides the stores of material collected in our historical libraries, Mr. Parton has obtained much that is absolutely new, and much more that will be new to all but those who have made the life of Franklin an object of special research.
The publishers, who have been witnesses of the remarkable industry of the author, and the enthusiasm with which he has pursued his labors, and who have the best reasons for knowing the very high expectations which have been placed upon his previous volumes by the public, confidently believe that this work will be found one of the most interesting and permanently valuable biographies ever published.
ALSO READY ON WEDNESDAY,
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BARON RUSH.
Much enlarged, 2 vols., crown 8vo., steel portraits, cloth extra. Price $4.
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SHEET WAX.
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HAUNTED HEARTS,
Is the name of the New Book by the author of "The Lamplighter," to be published the 25th inst.
J. E. TILTON & Co.,
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AMERICAN MONTHLY FOR JUNE.—
A Thoroughly Loyal and Patriotic Publication.
Dangers of Social Agitations; Presidential Election; Brazil and its Society; Slav and Panslavism—a new Poem; Mary Wilmerding; Previous in Science, with ten others, beside Editor's Table.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE
PORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Dorlandt-st., and at all first class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.—THOMAS R. AGNEW, the great grocer, tea and flour dealer of this City, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts., is now selling teas, coffees, flour, wines, sugars, molasses, syrups, and everything else need in every family, cheaper than any other dealer in the United States. One price each article. Wholesale department, No. 202 Greenwich-st., retail, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

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AUCTION SALES.

Geo. A. Leavitt, Auctioneer, by J. B. Cooley.
BOOK TRADE SALE—Rooms No. 686 Broadway, Nearly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
AUCTION NOTICE.
WEDNESDAY, May 25, and THURSDAY, May 26, at 4 o'clock P. M., each day,
IMPORTANT SALE OF ENGLISH BOOKS,
Single and in quantities,
PUBLICATIONS
AND OTHER BOOK PROPERTY OF MR. HENRY G. BOHN, LONDON,
Comprising the
ENTIRE STOCK OF BOOKS, IN THIS COUNTRY,
Amounting, at wholesale prices, to more than
SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
In consequence of Mr. Bohn's retiring from business, he has ordered his ENTIRE STOCK OF BOOKS to be sold by auction, without reserve. Such an opportunity for the purchase of these valuable books has never before occurred, and the present occasion is owing solely to the cause above mentioned.
The principal feature of this sale will be the large number of volumes of the books popularly known as "Bohn's Libraries," to be sold in COMPLETE SETS, and also the works embraced in the libraries separately. These libraries comprise over
FIVE HUNDRED VOLUMES
of the "very best English and foreign authors, printed in a new and elegant form, equally adapted to the library and the fireside."
Catalogues ready and books on exhibition Monday morning, 23d inst.

A. M. Merwin, Auctioneer,
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Buildings, Nos. 504 and 506 Broadway,
TUESDAY EVENING, May 24, at 7½ o'clock,
STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS
BOOKS,
Comprising many of the library editions and a variety of miscellaneous publications; also scientific, classical and School Books and Stationery, &c.
THE REGULAR SPRING PARCEL SALE
will be commenced on
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 24, at 3 o'clock,
consisting of a large assortment of new and popular standard and miscellaneous literature, including classical, school and juvenile books, finely illustrated and richly bound works, a variety of photograph albums, &c.; all new, fresh and perfect. Also, photographic pictures, embroideries, colored lithographs, stationery, &c. The whole to be sold, without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers. Catalogues are now ready, and may be had on application.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
Office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western RR. Railroad Co., New-York, May 17, 1864.
This Company will sell their Scranton Coal at Monthly Auction on TUESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
TWENTY THOUSAND TONS FRESH MINED
SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of June next.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve or balancing, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company.
The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known, at time and place of sale.
Interruptions in transportation compels the company reluctantly to limit the quantity offered at this sale to 20,000 tons.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE—ELEGANT HOUSE AND PROPERTY ON LEONARD-STREET AND WEST BROADWAY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. E. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 24, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of D. P. & G. H. Johnson, Executors of John Johnson, deceased, the following described real estate, viz.:
West Broadway and Leonard-st.—The lot of land, with the four-story brick building thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Leonard-st. and West Broadway, known as No. 89 Leonard-st., being 25 feet 6 inches in width, 74 feet 8½ inches in depth.
West Broadway.—The three-story brick front house and lot on the east side, between Worth and Leonard sts., known as No. 72. Lot 20 feet 3 inches by 49 feet 6 inches.
Two-story frame house and lot on the east side of West Broadway, between Worth and Leonard sts., and known as No. 74. Lot 20 by 22 feet 6 inches. These last two parcels are entitled to a right of way over an alley passing between them.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.,
Store No. 100 Wall-st.
TUESDAY, May 24,
At 11 o'clock, in front of store.
For account of whom it may concern.
CASTILE SOAP—115 boxes Castile Soap, slightly damaged on the voyage.
TEA—5 chests Black and Green Tea.
SARDINES—28 half-boxes Sardines.
CREAM TARTAR—3 cases, 60 boxes, 18 lbs. each.
Cream Tartar.
1 Refrigerator.
Also at 12 o'clock in front of store.
CENTRAL AMERICAN HIDES—1 bales Central American Hides.
COTTON CARDS—3 cases Cotton Cards and Governors Pickers.
BUENOS AYRES HIDES—3 Buenos Ayres Hides.
COTTON—20 bales Cotton.
1 Compass Clock and Tramps.

E. J. Parker, Auctioneer.
BY E. J. PARKER.
Store No. 126 Wall-st.
TUESDAY, May 24,
At 10 o'clock,
in front of the store.
CUBA MUSCOVADO MOLASSES—100 hhds. choice new crop Muscovado molasses.
SAILS—One large ship sail, in good order.

E. J. Parker, Auctioneer.
BY E. J. PARKER.
Store No. 126 Wall-st.
TUESDAY, May 24,
At 11 o'clock,
in front of the store.
CUBA MOLASSES—40 hhds. Cuba Molasses.
SAILS—One large ship sail.
COFFEE—67 bags damaged Rio Coffee.

W. D. Hoffman, Auctioneer.
BY L. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO.,
TUESDAY, May 24, at 11 o'clock,
Within their Store, under Warden's Inspection.
For account of whom it may concern:
FINE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.
250 packages fine Green and Black Teas, in the usual varieties, slightly damaged.

AUCTION NOTICE.
ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING SALES.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., AUCTIONEERS, at Nos. 2 and 11 Park-place and No. 5 Murray-st.
ON MONDAY, MAY 23, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
FOUR HUNDRED CASES
STRAW AND PALM LEAF GOODS,
INCLUDING COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS, MADE UP FOR AND EXPRESSLY ADAPTED TO THE IMMEDIATE WANTS OF THE TRADE.
ON TUESDAY, MAY 24,
LARGE REGULAR SALE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
Catalogues ready on mornings of sale.

Office Quartermaster's Office,
Depot of Washington,
Washington, D. C., May 12, 1864.
SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, SCAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE, TENT CUTTINGS, &c.
WILL be sold at public auction, at Government Warehouse, No. 6, 17th-st., between H and I sts., Washington City, D. C., at 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, May 26, 1864, under the supervision of Capt. D. G. Thomas, U. S. K. Volunteers, a lot of stores condemned as unfit for public service, viz.:
Clothing and cavalry coats and trowsers, chiefs, drawers, stockings, felt hats, caps, trumpets, bugles, fifes, drums, tents, tent poles, tent cords, camp kettles, spades, shovels, knapsacks, haversacks, belt plates, &c., &c.
Also about sixty (60) tons of tent cuttings.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington, D. C.

A. J. Bleecker & Son & Co., Auctioneers.
BY A. J. BLEECKER & SON & CO., WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Court, under the direction of Chas. A. Rogers, Sole Referee:
Bleecker-st. premises, No. 31.
Pine-st. premises, No. 16.
Washington-st. premises, No. 186.
Water-st. premises, No. 271.
South-st. premises, No. 192.
Front-st. premises, No. 249.
Baxter-st. premises, Nos. 68, 69, 70, 66.
Particulars in catalogues.
For full particulars apply to the Referee, No. 30 Wall-st., or to the auctioneers, No. 17 Cedar-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. E. WILKINS & CO. will sell the following described stocks at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1864, at 12 o'clock, viz.:
$1,000 Illinois 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds of 1862.
$1,000 Illinois 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds of 1879.
$1,000 North Carolina 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds of 1868.
These stocks will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to establish a general system of banking, and the amendments thereto," said stocks being the assets of the Bank of Ashley, now in liquidation.
JESSE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor of the State of Illinois.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALLOTT & UMBERHILL, No. 132 Broadway, N. Y.
BOILERS FOR SALE—TWO BOILERS OF best Pennsylvania plates, used two years; 16x8 feet; fire box and chimney, 7 flues 8 and 24 inch, rocking rubber. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.
STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—42-INCH CYLINDER, and 8 foot stroke. Apply at No. 211 East 24-st., to SAMUEL LEGGETT.

MEETINGS.

THE RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS will meet THIS MONDAY, 23d inst., at 7½ P. M., at Room No. 13 Cooper Institute. All employers in the City will attend without fail.
JOHN G. GRAHAM, President.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—Beautiful place adjoining the East Richmond and Factoryville Landings. The grounds, consisting of twelve acres, are tastefully laid out; choicest kinds of evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubs well grown. Large kitchen garden and orchard in full bearing. The lands have a long front on Clove Road; the stream of water bounds them on the other side. House suitable for a large family, containing about 20 rooms, and has every convenience—gas, hot and cold water, &c. Wine kitchen, laundry, pantry, &c. Fine spring of water for table use; excellent furnace. Drainage has been thoroughly and effectually done; the place is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty; suitable for a gentleman's residence. For further particulars apply to HENRY PARISH, No. 1 West 19th-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Pleasant Valley, near Poughkeepsie, for sale; delightfully situated on a pleasant road. It consists of a large double house, nearly new, with all the modern improvements and in fine order; fire, hot and cold water in every room in the house; Brown's hot air furnace; splendid stable, carriage-house, ice-house, and all necessary outbuildings. The fruit trees on the place have been selected with great care, and yield a great abundance of the choicest kinds of every variety of fruit. There are 34 acres of land in pasture, wood, corn, garden, &c., &c.
This estate will be exchanged for City property. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome country residence, situated in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the place lies between three and four acres of land, divided into lawn and garden, beautifully diversified and ornamented with a variety and fine forest trees. The garden is stocked with a great abundance of the choicest fruit. The land lies partly within the city limits—the house standing just outside the line, being less than three-quarters of a mile from the center. The house is modern built, and contains ten rooms, with every convenience. The situation is extremely healthful and the neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to JOHN S. CROUSE, Bank of Poughkeepsie, or to GEO. T. RETSELL, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A SUMMER HOTEL AT STAMFORD, Conn., situate on Henry-st., midway between the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot and the steamboat landing, about eighty rods from either. The premises consist of about seven acres of land, with a large three-story and basement house, capable of accommodating some eighty boarders, built expressly for the business; good barn, abundance of fruit trees, &c. In accessibility, health and beautiful drives, Stamford is not surpassed by a village in the vicinity of New-York. For price and more full particulars, apply to E. A. GUILLARD, No. 3 Pine-st., or to MULLER, WILKENS & CO., No. 62 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID MANSION AND Farm of George Bradish, on Little Neck Bay, near Flushing, 100 acres of river-class land; peer-fronted of 600 trees; fruit of all kinds, of first quality. The Bay is famous for shell and other fish in season; boat and bath houses at foot of lawn; two dwelling houses; the new one a finished cottage of 12 rooms; fine stable and other buildings on premises could not be replaced for $50,000. Views over Bay and Sound unsurpassed. Inquire of
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st., Room No. 32,
GEORGE BRADISH, No. 27 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with a large stable, the house furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruits and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds beautifully laid out; water supply from the premises, to J. N. IRELAND, or to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

$4,800.—FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE on Rosselle-avenue, in the suburbs of Newark; the house is 24x33, (with addition,) well built, convenient and pleasant in every respect; has furnace, cistern, &c. The lot is 75x200 feet, and garden well stocked with vines and fruit trees in good bearing condition. The location is healthy, and combines the advantages of a City and country residence. Cars by horse and steam furnish access to New-York and every part of Newark every hour during the day. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO IRON FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS, DESIROUS OF CHANGING LOCATION OR STARTING ANEW.—Your attention is called to Elizabeth, Essex County, New-Jersey, opposite New-York, on account of the low cost of coal, water, lumber, low taxes, and offering all the advantages of the City. Please examine the place before locating elsewhere. Lots for sale on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to COOLEY & HEDDEN, Agents, Elizabethport, or F. R. KELLOGG, 125 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—20,000 ACRES IOWA LANDS OF THE Dubuque and Pacific grant, lying between Fort Dodge and the Mississippi River. A premium was paid for the privilege of selecting these lands, which are of the best quality, and adjacent to the Dubuque and Pacific Road. To farmers or others wishing to emigrate West, they will be sold for approved securities, on very favorable terms and on long time, or will be exchanged for first-class property in this City. For particulars apply to W. L. BARNES, Agent, No. 322 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE—IN GREENWICH CONNECTICUT, with five or six acres of land; house has bath-room, stationary wash-stands, hot and cold water, and every convenience for a large family; both commodious and in perfect order; lawn covered with fruit and shade trees, and having a pleasant water front, with bathing and boat house. The premises are in a remarkably healthy location, within two minutes' walk of all trains of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and have excellent schools in the vicinity. Apply on the premises, or to S. S. TIFFANY, No. 23 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—A villa residence, consisting of about 7 acres of land, well stocked with choice fruit; cherries, pears, peaches, apples, grapes, and a large variety of small fruit; on the premises are a large two-story house, containing 10 rooms, a large barn and a covered cellar; the property is located directly on the river, and can be divided into three handsome building sites. For particulars, or to see the premises, inquire of G. HOPKINS, from 12 to 1 o'clock, at No. 37 Fulton-st., Room No. 2, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—NEAR DEPOT, at Morristown, N. J.; has 150 acres, and large modern house; extensive outbuildings, and beautiful grounds. Also, a country residence, with 10 acres, good house, and abundance of fruit. Also, a large modern house, with gas and water, and 3 acres, ¼ mile from depot.
S. EDDY, No. 5 Pine-st.

HANDSOME BUILDING SITES FOR SALE—Directly on Pelham and Eastchester Bays, consisting of 207 acres, to be divided into parcels to suit purchasers; high ground, commanding beautiful and extended views of the Island Sound. The adjacent waters of New-Rochelle and Mount Vernon depots. Shore privileges of steamboat. Apply to T. B. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—A beautiful country seat, with four acres of land, one and a half miles from the centre of the City. The house is new, and contains all modern conveniences; fine drives, with an additional stable, ice-house, &c. It is delightfully situated on high land, west of the Whitney, and commands a fine view. Terms reasonable. Apply to ELI WHITNEY.

COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE J. E. CALLING at Hyde Park, for sale. One of the most beautiful on the Hudson River; about 40 acres, large mansion house, two cottages, and spacious outbuildings. For further particulars apply to J. GREEN PEARSON, No. 8 Wall-st., or to J. N. FAULDING, No. 50 Broadway.

FOR SALE, THE PLOT OF GROUND ON THE southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin ave., in the city of Brooklyn, having a front on Fulton-av. of 50 feet 5 inches, and a front on Franklin-av. of 110 feet, the whole size being 50 feet 5 inches by 110 feet. Inquire apply to J. J. GEMMEL, No. 160 Broadway, room No. 7, from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN THE ENGLISH Neighborhood, about nine miles from Hoboken, two and another of twenty miles from the City, adjoining Fort Lee Station on the Northern Railroad to Piermont. For particulars, inquire of ROBERT ANNETT, Fort Lee, N. J.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF PROPERTY on Twenty-third-st., near Fifth-ave. Also, a piece on Water-st., a few doors west of Beekman-st. Also, several pieces on Worth, Leonard, Franklin, White and Walker sts. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 26 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country residence to let, or for the season, or year, by HENRY E. RIGGS, 2 Wall-st., or William-st., New-York, 4 to 11 A. M., No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FARMS FOR SALE—NEAR MORRISTOWN, N. J.—300 acres with large, modern buildings and an abundance of choice fruit; also 400 acres with large, new dwelling and barn, 100 acres, and one of 60 acres, both with extensive orchards.
S. EDDY, No. 5 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FOUR-STORY HOUSE in 16th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., 25 by 60; rent one per month; a three-story house in 46th-st., well furnished, for $1,200 per year; also, a three-story brownstone front house in 45th-st., unfurnished.
Y. E. FORD, No. 29 Nassau.

FOR SALE—AT LAKE MOHICAN, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, a beautiful Swiss cottage, with 12 acres of land, all in fine order, with plenty of fruit and vegetables; well stocked; location very good. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WHITE PLAINS, A desirable two-story and side frame house, with one acre of land, carriage house, stable, fine gardens, fruit, &c., ten minutes' walk from railroad depot. Apply to R. P. LITTELL & CO., No. 114 Mercer-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FARM, FROM 100 TO 200 ACRES, convenient to the City; New-Jersey preferred; the land must be rich and adapted to stock raising. Apply by letter stating all particulars and price to A. MAGENT, "New-York Club."

WANTED TO HIRE—A PLACE IN THE COUNTRY, with 2 or 4 acres of land, and a house suitable for a gentleman's family of five persons, within hours' ride of New-York; terms must be moderate. Address R. J. SPINE, No. 4 Bookman-st.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A LOT OF GOOD NEW and second-hand carpets, velvet, Brussels, ingrains and ingrains. Also, one elegant rosewood piano, four round corners 7-octave and City made, and a quantity of other furniture, but little used. Inquire at BENDULL'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, with marble and panel; also mattresses and pillows. WARREN WARD, No. 217 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE Of warranted manufacture; also solid chestnut and walnut chamber sets, plain and ornamental, $2 to $. FARRINGTON'S, No. 356 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Established 1842.

TO LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR THE summer, situated upon the bank of the Hudson River, between Newburgh and Cornwall, and down each day. Ten miles south of Lake George. Delightful mountain scenery, and hunting and fishing; charming lake within five minutes' walk; ample rooms for a family of two, and every convenience; to let November 1. Address ARTHUR S. HALLECK, Lake Mohegan, Warren County, N. Y. Inquire as to locality of WM. P. MOTT, Jr., Sec., William-st., New-York.

TO LET—LARGE MANSION AT FLUSHING, very low; 5 miles from depot; house 50x41; 18 rooms, 23 closets, planks two sides; two cellars, basement and attic; acre of ground; lawn in front, large trees, very healthy, excellent water; suitable for a large family, or for a small water-cure or similar establishment. Will be rented; as it is late, for the remainder of the year, at $300. SPRINGER & CO.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEW house, better occupied and ready; healthy, elevated, in the inclosure of 40 acres, with two other dwellings, beautifully finished, and walks and drives of a mile on the premises; gas water bathing; boating and fishing connected with grounds; to be rented for the season; 1 hour's ride by the Hudson River Railroad, or 1 hour's ride by Nor-Haven Railroad. Rent $1,200. Address M. Tom M. Hall New-York P. O.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—A TWO-story dwelling of nine rooms, barn, carriage-house and two acres of land; a well-shaded large grove; 10 minutes' walk from Darien depot, New-Haven Railroad. Rent $175. Possession at once. Particulars of C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET—TWO NEW HOUSES, WITH ALL modern improvements—gas, hot and cold water, water-tubs, chandeliers, gas fixtures, all complete, corner 12th-av. and 141st-st.; high ground, river view, &c. Rent $400 each. Inquire on the premises, or at 30 2d-st., West 20th-st.

TO RENT—FROM THE FIRST OF JUNE, WITHIN a few minutes' walk of Quarantine Landing, a handsomely furnished house; the garden, varieties of fruit, flowers and shrubs, together with a small vegetable garden, all in complete order; rent $125 per month. Address X. Y. X., Box No. 150 Times Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE to rent in 27th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.; house is full sized, four-story, with all the modern improvements and completely furnished. Rent $300 per month. Apply to ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT AT NEW-BRIGHTON

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 23, 1864.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S—Wild Oats.
WINTER GARDEN—Tresco Marriage—Fra Diavolo.
BOWERY THEATRE—Paul's Return—Rest Shall Come.
BROADWAY THEATRE—An English Tragedy.
BUTLER'S GARDEN—Bel Demonio, A Love Story.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, Female Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Dwarfs, &c., &c. Also: James Perry; Harrison, Comic Singer and Yankee Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.
BALON DIABOLIQUE—No. 22 Broadway—Kinkaboo Performances.
SEVENG HALL—Curiosities.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Secretary Stanton's official dispatch of last evening conveys, in distinct terms, the very important intelligence that on Friday Gen. Grant commenced a flank movement for the purpose of compelling Lee to abandon his position at Spottsylvania Court-house; that, although all the details cannot yet be given, the movement is thus far a success; that the gallant Hancock is once again in the vanguard—an hour and a half ahead of Longstreet, on the march to Richmond, and probably twenty-four hours ahead of Ewell; that the rebels are making for the south bank of the North Anna River; that, although Lee has received reinforcements, Grant, in effecting his movement, has thus far suffered no severe losses; and that the advance of the national army is now at Guinney's and Milford Stations, south of the River Mattapony.

From Gen. Butler's army there is intelligence through a dispatch from Secretary Stanton up to Friday night, that there had been hard fighting all that day, the rebels endeavoring to close in on our lines, but Butler says, "We shall hold out." He announces the capture of the rebel Gen. Walker, of Texas. The official dispatch of Sunday night brings nothing later.

From Gen. Sherman there is news that he had secured, at Kingston, two bridges and one ford across the Etowah River, that the railroad and telegraph were in working order, and that he would stop two days to replenish supplies and fit up. At Rome seven fine foundries and machine shops had fallen into our hands, besides considerable quantities of provisions. The latest news is that Gen. Sherman is resting and replenishing.

Gen. Kilpatrick, in a dispatch to his family at Buttermilk Falls, N. Y., says that although his wounds are slight, they will compel him to give up his command, and he is therefore on his way home. He was wounded near Summerville, Ga., while leading a cavalry charge in the rear of Jonnston's army. Gen. Kilpatrick arrived at Cincinnati on Saturday. From Cincinnati he started for New-York yesterday.

A dispatch received by the Navy Department states that news had reached Fort de Russy from Gen. Banks, that one gunboat was coming over the Falls, and it was believed all would get over. A communication was also received from the United States tank *Ethan Allen*, reporting the destruction of some very valuable salt-works at Cape Fitch, S. C. News was received from the Pawnee, stating that the expedition up the St. John's River had been very successful. The subscriptions reported to the Treasury Department to the ten-forty loan for the past week amounted to $5,600,000.

By the arrival here, yesterday, of the United States steamer *Newbern*, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, we learn that the rebel iron-clad *North Carolina*, which recently came over the Wilmington Bar, was found upon her return to leak so badly as to compel her crew to run her ashore to avoid sinking. Upon the falling of the tide she parted amidships. Another rebel iron-clad of the same class is almost completed.

The railroad from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburgh is expected to be in running order on Tuesday next. The dangerously wounded at Fredericksburgh will be removed to Washington immediately.

The result of Gen. Crook's great raid is described by an eye-witness as being very successful. The Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad has been broken up so thoroughly as to render it useless for the next three months. He has marched through the entire Department of Southwestern Virginia, has captured a large number of prisoners—among them Gen. Jenkins and Col. Smith—and is now slowly falling back to a new base to await an opportunity for further operations.

Gen. Hooker it seems was not wounded in the recent battles at and near Resaca. The sufferer was Brig.-Gen. Harker.

FROM EUROPE.

The Havre and Boston steamer *America*, *via* Southampton, with dates to Wednesday, the 11th inst., arrived here yesterday. The news is only in part anticipated in the intelligence received by the *Persian* via Fort au Basque. It is of much interest and importance. The London Conference, as was briefly reported by the *Persian*, had succeeded in obtaining an armistice, or rather, a suspension of hostilities, to commence from the 12th of May, and to continue for one month. Previous to this arrangement, however, a collision had taken place between the naval squadrons of Austria and Denmark in the North Sea. The Austrians had two frigates and three gunboats engaged, and the Danes two frigates and a corvette. While the House of Commons was in session on the 9th, a telegram was received from the Governor of Heligoland, which reported that the Danes had defeated the Austrians; that one of the frigates of that Power was in flames, and the rest of the Austrian squadron was making for Heligoland. The announcement was received with loud cheers from all parts of the House, the occupants of the Strangers' Gallery joining heartily in the applause. The *Daily News* says: "Government officials have been at Southampton inspecting some of the mail packets, to ascertain their fitness for war transports. A deputation of the Garibaldi Committee had waited on Mr. Gladstone to get a statement of the facts connected with the sudden departure of Garibaldi. The result does not appear to have been entirely satisfactory to the committee, although Mr. Gladstone reaffirmed, in the most positive terms, that he acted solely on his own responsibility, so solely from a consideration for Gen. Garibaldi's health.

GENERAL NEWS.

In our files by the *America* we notice in the Paris City Article of Wednesday, May 11, that the announcement of the naval success of the Danes and the suspension of hostilities, was received with great animation in the Stock Exchange, and Consols opened at a further advance of ¼, closing at 91¾@¾. There was a good demand at the Bank; but the market generally showed a decided diminution of pressure. The Confederate Loan is 65 to 67; French Rentes, 66f. 75c.; Illinois Central paid-up shares recovered ½; Confederate Loan advanced 3 per cent., closing on 67. £203,000 in Gold was taken to the Bank to-day. New-York Central shares declined 1; Philadelphia and Reading, shares 2½; Erie shares, of both descriptions, 1 each; Erie Fourth Mortgage, 62½; Erie Fifth Mortgage, 3½; Atlantic and Great Western, Pennsylvania Section, 3½, and Atlantic and Great Western, New-York Section, 1.

The bogus proclamation has already traveled as far as Illinois. The Quincy *Herald*, of the 19th inst., introduces it as follows: "The *World* is the only paper which appears to have the following," and then publishes the proclamation in full.

A fire was discovered about 4 o'clock yesterday morning in the basement of the Maison Dorée, in Fourteenth-street. The damage to the building is about $1,000; furniture and fixtures, $1,500. It is fully insured.

The Japanese gunboat *Pneyomi* was launched on Saturday from Westervelt's shipyard. She was built under the supervision of Capt. Joseph Comstock.

On Saturday night the 7½ o'clock through train to Washington, run over three horses five miles from Trenton, killed the firemen, and injured the *assistant firemen and one passenger.*

A man named Philip Hess was arrested by Detective Roach, charged with receiving stolen goods. Two other charges are pending against him, so he was committed to jail.

The Stock and Gold markets were steady on Saturday. Money easy at 6 per cent.

The Chivalry of the Rebel Gen. Lee.

"When monkeys are gods, what must the people be?" Robert E. Lee, Commander of the rebel army, is deemed the paragon of Southern chivalry. The rebels have always been vain of being led by one of such pure blood, such stainless honor. Justly enough by their standard. But let us put him to a civilized test.

What is his blood? His grandfather, R. H. Lee, had the taint of treason in him. Writing in 1790, on the Federal Constitution, he said, "When we [the South] attain our natural degree of population, I flatter myself that we shall have the power to do ourselves justice, with *dissolving the bond which binds us together.*" His great uncle, "Light-Horse Harry," was stigmatized by Jefferson, who knew him well, as "an intriguer," "an informer," a "miserable tergiversator." Maj.-Gen. Charles Lee, of Revolutionary memory, and a kinsman, was, as one may see by Irving's *Washington*, not only a calumniator of Washington, but was a plotter to supersede him; he was tried by court-martial, after the battle of Monmouth, was found guilty of disobedience of orders, misbehavior before the enemy, and disrespect to the Commander-in-Chief; was subsequently dismissed from the service in disgrace, and soon afterward died in Berkley County, Virginia, leaving in his will these words: "I desire most earnestly that I may not be buried in any church or churchyard, or within a mile of any Presbyterian or consecrated meeting-house; for, since I resided in this country, I have kept so much bad company, while living, that I do not choose to continue it when dead." The great uncle, Arthur Lee, was the libeler of Franklin and Jay and Jefferson, and is described by Tucker, in his life of the latter, to have been "singularly impracticable in his temper and disposition." The uncle, Henry Lee, was in Congress at the time of the Presidential struggle between Jefferson and Burr, and, according to Tucker, advised "desperate measures" to defeat the former; and he was a man of such bad character that when, in 1830, Gen. Jackson, whose fiery partisan he had been, sent his nomination to the Senate for the consulship at Algiers, Mr. Tazewell, of his own party and State, Chairman on Foreign Relations, reported against it, and it was unanimously rejected. It would be difficult to name an old family in this country, of any historical mark, whose "blood" has been shown to be of worse quality than that of the Lees of Virginia.

But it is not family that makes the gentleman, or the reverse. It is personal honor. Has Robert E. Lee this? We say emphatically that he has it not. He is deficient in its very first and most essential element—truth. He is as mendacious as Beauregard himself. This can be proved incontestably, and that too without going back of the history of the last fortnight. On the 14th of this month he issued an address to his soldiers, which we have published. It is brief, but it contains five broad falsehoods.

The first is that "a part of the enemy's force threatening the Valley of Virginia has been routed by Gen. Imboden, and driven back to the Potomac." This, if it means anything, refers to the withdrawal of Sigel across the Shenandoah, when confronted with superior forces. He experienced no rout, and little loss, and, instead of being driven back to the Potomac, was then seventy miles south of the Potomac.

The second is that "a portion of Gen. Averell's forces had been dispersed by Gens. Morgan and Jones, who are in pursuit of the remainder." There was no such dispersion, no such pursuit. Gen. Averell most successfully accomplished the destruction of connections and of stores, and everything which he undertook.

The third is that "Northern journals of the 10th inst. announce the surrender of Gen. Steele, in Arkansas, with an army of nine thousand men." The Northern journals of that date, or of any other date, made no such announcement, except as reproduced in extracts from Richmond papers, which their own advices from Arkansas had previously contradicted. Gen. Lee has been guilty of the trickery of imputing to the Northern papers statements which are expressly given as rebel representations.

The fourth is that "the cavalry force sent by Gen. Grant to attack Richmond has been repulsed, and retired toward the Peninsula." This relates to Gen. Sheridan's expedition, the most dashing, brilliant, and completely successful raid of the war. It was never sent to "attack Richmond," was never repulsed, but went straight through, like a besom of destruction, from the Potomac to the James, in spite of Jeb. Stuart, who perished in his effort to prevent it.

The fifth is that "every demonstration of the enemy south of James River has, up to this time, been successfully repelled." On the contrary, every demonstration, without an exception, had been successful, for, at that time, the demonstration upon Fort Darling had not been made, and those upon the railroads had invariably succeeded, and positions had been secured of great importance, which our forces held, and still hold, in defiance of the enemy.

Now these misstatements must have been willful. They are of a character that precludes the possibility of their being the product of mere misapprehension. Lee deliberately and sagitiously lied. If it be said in his behalf that he did it in order to keep up the drooping spirits of his soldiers, we have to say that it is an expedient which no soldier of honor ever adopts. No Commander of the Army of the Potomac has been guilty of anything of the kind. Grant or Meade would die on the spot before they would degrade their own manhood, and insult the manhood of their soldiers, by such deception.

The simple truth is that the very fact of a soldier's abandoning his flag involves an abandonment of character. Lee received his military education from the Government, had been constantly honored and trusted by the Government, and it was the extreme of perfidy in him to turn traitor against the Government. The soul that could once work itself up to a crime like that is capable of any violation of professional honor or moral duty. Amazement is often expressed at the displays of turpitude by rebels who were formerly reputed high-minded men. But we do not sufficiently appreciate the terribly demoralizing effect of the very act of committing treason. It is not morally possible to perpetrate this supreme crime without wrenching and in fact breaking down the whole moral nature. Treason cannot be committed on any scale without its malignity extending to every part of the moral constitution. Fidelity lies at the very core of sound character, and when that rots, all rots.

Grant's Battle March.—The official news from the Army of the Potomac this morning, though not news of battle, is news of success. Secretary Stanton telegraphed at the hour of ten last night, that Grant commenced, on Friday evening, his movement to force Lee from Spottsylvania; and almost immediately after Hancock had begun his flank movement, Longstreet's corps started South, and was followed by the corps of Ewell on Saturday night. The movement of Gen. Grant, says Secretary Stanton, has thus far been accomplished without any severe engagement or serious interruption. We now occupy Guinney's Station, Milford Station, and are south of the Mattapony on that line. Both of these stations are on the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad, and Lee must either have retreated very rapidly, or Grant must be well in his rear. If Lee does not show fight before he reaches, he will almost certainly fight at Hanover Junction, the point of crossing of the Virginia Central and Fredericksburgh railroads, and situated on the North Anna River. There will probably be as sanguinary scenes in the closing days of May as there were in its opening fortnight.

The Kohnstamm Frauds, and Their Lesson.

The case of Salomon Kohnstamm, convicted on Saturday, in the Circuit Court of the United States, of having defrauded the Government, is an important one. There has been so much fraud in connection with the operations of the Government here, that it was full time that some one should be made an example of, and we consider this conviction as an important success for the Government, which we hope will be speedily followed up. The case excited great interest, from the standing which Kohnstamm has had in the community, and the court-room was crowded every day of the week during which the trial lasted.

It is more than a year since Kohnstamm was arrested on account of these fraudulent claims. He was first sent to Fort Lafayette, but was transferred from thence to the Old Capitol Prison at Washington, and, after being confined there some time, was released, and these proceedings were commenced. Forty-seven indictments were found against him last June—on one of which the Government elected to proceed against him, and, after several postponements of the case, succeeded in bringing it to trial.

The case which was made out against the accused was briefly this: On the 2d of August, 1862, there was paid to him at the disbursing office in this City, a check for $9,178 79, being the amount of eighteen bills against the Government for the subsistence and lodging of recruits. One of these bills was a bill of one Louis Pfeffer, of Albany, for the amount of $1,366, and this was the bill for the presentation of which this one of the forty-seven indictments against Kohnstamm was found. The Government proved, also, that all that was due to Pfeffer was less than $100. No testimony was given of the actual presentation of the bill at the disbursing office, and the defence made quite a point of this failure of proof, as they called it, for it was the presentation of the bill for which the accused was indicted. This point, however, was disposed of very summarily by Judge Nelson, who told the jury that the fact that Kohnstamm got the money on the bill was evidence enough that he presented it, either in person or by an agent, which was plainly the common sense view of the matter.

There remained the question of Kohnstamm's knowledge that the bill was false. On this point the Government gave some direct evidence and some indirect. They produced the testimony of the Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment for which Pfeffer's bill was incurred—that he was applied to by Kohnstamm to certify to the correctness of the bill, and refused because it was false. They proved also that six or seven other bills, which were also presented by Kohnstamm about the same time, and paid to him, were all false, some of them having no foundation whatever, and others being swelled up from $200 to over $1,000, and from $300 to over $2,000, &c. They proved the falsity of every bill which the Court allowed them to attack. They also gave evidence which, if the witnesses were to be believed, showed that Kohnstamm's office was a regular manufactory of fraudulent bills; they gave the details of the operations, and the advice and instructions which Kohnstamm gave his agents for carrying them out. If the witnesses for the Government were to be believed, his guilty knowledge was clear as daylight.

This testimony against him was met by *very little counter-testimony for the de*fence. They did not undertake to prove the correctness of one of the fraudulent bills. They did not attempt to contradict the statements that Kohnstamm had bought these bills at merely nominal prices. They relied mainly upon contradictions and improbabilities in the testimony of the Government's witnesses, as discrediting them before the jury. Thus, the Lieutenant-Colonel had testified, in an affidavit, that on his return to this City he was waited on by a tall gentleman, whom he identified as being Kohnstamm, whereas the latter is not a tall man. He also said that Kohnstamm visited him seven times, offering him presents, which he declined to receive, and on the last visit asked him to certify the bill, which the defence thought was a very improbable story.

Another of the witnesses, who testified to the transactions at his office, had made an affidavit at the time of the first indications of approaching trouble about these frauds, in which he had declared that he was not in Kohnstamm's employ, knew nothing of any frauds, and did not believe that Kohnstamm knew of any—an affidavit which was diametrically opposed to his testimony on the trial. And by reason of such contradictions they hoped to get the jury to disbelieve them and secure an acquittal. The difficulty was that the testimony of these scoundrels had the ugly fact of Kohnstamm's collecting the bills to support it, and the more the defence bespattered the witnesses, the more they showed that Kohnstamm was an associate of a set of villains, who were confessedly engaged in swindling the Government. No man could believe that any one sharp enough to be a merchant in New-York City, could buy bill after bill, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars against the Government, which proved to be frauds wherever they were examined, and yet that he should know nothing of their falsity, though he bought them for the veriest trifle. The defence seemed very confident of an acquittal, but all the doubts, if any there were, which the eloquence of Mr. Evarts had been able to weave out of these contradictions, were dispelled by the close argument of Judge Pierrepont, and the remarkably clear and forcible charge of Judge Nelson, and the jury were but a short time in disposing of the case by a verdict of guilty.

We consider this result of the trial as a great public benefit. It should have a good effect in two different directions. It should teach those who think that they can defraud the Government with impunity, a wholesome lesson. War is fruitful in frauds, no doubt. It is all the more important that so enormous frauds as these were should meet with condign punishment. It is hardly possible that this man should be tried on all of the forty-seven indictments which have been found against him; but if he were, it would hardly be too severe a punishment if he were to receive the full sentence of the law on each, for it is such frauds as these which have hampered the action of the Government, and given to its opponents their most available party capital.

And this result should teach the officers of the Government that New-York and New-York juries may be trusted yet. This is, if we mistake not, the first case which has been brought before a jury here for any offence springing out of the rebellion, if we except the trial of the *Savannah* privateersmen. And if the speedy conviction which it resulted in shall lead the officers of the Government to think that they can trust a little more to the ordinary course of the law for the punishment of offenses, and to rely a little less upon arbitrary arrests and military commissions, and courts martial, it will be, we are confident, not the least of the good results which, we trust, will spring from it.

The City Delegates in the Union State Convention.—We have been hoping that we might live to see the day when a delegation could go from this City to a State Convention without requiring that body to devote a large portion of its time to settling questions of disputed seats. We begin to despair of ever witnessing that consummation. The Union Convention, which meets at Syracuse on Wednesday next, is to have its full share of this annoyance. Every district in this City is to send two delegations—and the Convention must decide which is "regular."

The State Central Committee, in their call, requested "all Union electors of the State, who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the existing rebellion with the cause thereof, by a vigorous war, and all apt and efficient means," to send delegates—"such delegates to be chosen at Conventions called by the respective Union local committees heretofore organized." In response to this summons the Union Central Committee, of which W. A. Darling is President,—"now and heretofore recognized and represented in the National and State Central Committees," on the 5th of May ordered an election in the several Assembly Districts, under direction of the "various Union Ward Associations now represented in the Central Committee of this City,"—and inviting "all loyal Union men to sink for the time all differences and rally to the support of the Government,"—and requesting "all Union-loving voters to unite with the Associations in the various Wards" in selecting fit and proper delegates. Under this call an election was held and delegates were duly appointed.

On the 18th of May another call for an election of delegates was issued by the officers of three organizations—the "Union General Committee," the "Union Lincoln Association," and the "Unconditional Union Central Committee,"—representing that they had united among themselves in this call, that the "Union General Committee" had declined to unite with them, and that in order to secure a just and fair representation of the Union men of this City, they had decided to order another election. Under this call, also, an election was held, and another set of delegates was duly appointed.

This is a state of things not creditable to the active Union men of this City. There is no reason in the world why these rival organizations should exist to fritter away the influence of the party, and discredit its patriotism and good faith in the eyes of the State and the country. The State Central Committee is greatly to blame for not having taken steps to prevent a recurrence of these collisions, as it was expressly authorized to do by the last Convention.

The Government and the Press.

We expressed, on Saturday, in terms sufficiently clear, our dissent from the doctrine of the *Evening Post*, that the right to publish forged State papers forms any part of "the liberty of the press," more especially when their publication may be attended with great damage to the National interests, and when there exists a fair warrant for the presumption that it has been dictated by malignant hostility to the Government. When a document, such as the late bogus proclamation, finds its way into a public journal, no matter by what means, somebody must be made to answer for it, whether it occurs through accident, or oversight, or design. In matters in which such gigantic mischief may be wrought, through neglect or mistake, though not as criminal as malice, is still criminal. If editors go home at three in the morning, leaving power in the hands of printers or other incompetent persons, to insert whatever comes into the office after that hour, they willfully incur a great risk; and if, their incurring it results in the momentary conversion of the journal into a machine for attacks on the national credit and the public tranquillity, they must shoulder the responsibility.

If a man drives a locomotive, and chooses, for his own ease and comfort, to hand it over every day before reaching the end of the journey to a boy or a simpleton, and it runs off the track, and smashes houses on the roadside, we should not listen to him when he sought to exonerate himself from all blame by pleading the absence of all malice. Any other rule than this would destroy all sense of responsibility on the part of the conductors of the public press, and be productive, in crises like the present, of infinite mischief. And the presumption, we may add, on which the Government has acted, that the editors of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce* have published the proclamation knowingly, and with intent to deceive the public, is a strictly legal one. When a man commits an act in itself criminal, the common law imposes on him the burden of proving the absence of evil design. If I myself, or through my servant, fire a shot into a powder magazine and blow it up, it devolves on me to show that I did not do it intentionally, but through a slip of the hand, an error of the eye. Unless I do this, I am rightfully and properly held for trial as an incendiary or traitor.

It follows, from all this, that it would have been perfectly reasonable for the Government to have arrested and held the editors of the two journals which published the proclamation in close custody for trial, and punishment in case their guilt was proved. But it does not follow from it that the Government was justified in summarily suspending the publication of their papers, for this is the infliction of punishment without trial or inquiry—a thing abhorrent, not simply to the common law, but to all law, military law included. It is something condemned, not simply by the principles of our jurisprudence, but by the ordinary moral sense of every community. Even a drumhead court-martial, the rudest of all tribunals, administering the most savage of all codes, invariably takes testimony and hears the culprit in his own defence before passing sentence. To prohibit the publication of a newspaper is in reality to inflict a very heavy penalty on the proprietors, amounting, in the case of a successful journal, to many thousand dollars for every day that the order remains in force. And the fault we find with the action of the Government in its dealings with the *World* and *Journal of Commerce* is, that this penalty has been inflicted by an order from Washington without inquiry, without hearing the accused in their own defence, without, in short, any form of trial. There is no conceivable state of things, short of the bombardment of the City by an enemy, that will justify a proceeding of this sort. Granted that New-York is under martial law, the rules of common justice are as binding in the administration of this code as of any other, and it will hardly be alleged that we are living in this City without the protection of any code whatever. What ought to have been done was to arrest the editors, and, after trial and conviction, suspend the papers as a punishment. What was done was just the converse of this. The editors were left at large and the papers suspended.

The moral of all this is, that though the state of the country and the machinations of the public enemy call for very frequent and often violent departures from the established course of legal procedure, these departures ought not to be greater than is necessary; they ought not to be entered on without due deliberation and inquiry, and never under the influence of excitement. Unless these precautions are attended to, energy may very readily come to be cruelty or injustice.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

Necessity of a New Mode of National Credit, and How to Get It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, May 15, 1864.

The bill to amend the National Banking Act of last year has passed each branch of Congress, but still hangs between them upon disagreeing amendments. The two Houses are in perfect accord as to the necessity and propriety of perfecting the currency reform initiated in that measure. The only remaining difficulty lies in deciding as to the best mode of effecting this reform, so as to make it contribute in the greatest degree to strengthening the National credit, and thus sustaining the armed forces now in the field and striking crushing blows at the rebellion.

There are only two points of serious importance upon which the Senate and the House are in *conflict; first, the proposition for the enactment* of a uniform rate of interest upon National bank loans in all the States, instead of leaving the interest rate to be governed by local laws; and, second, the proposition relating to the manner of bank taxation. The first of these points, I believe, is considered by Secretary Chase less vitally important to the country, in a financial point of view, than the other. Still, after long and patient study of the question, he is firmly convinced that if a uniform rate of interest should be prescribed by law for the National banking system, all commercial transactions would accommodate themselves thereto; and that this would tend to uniformity everywhere, would cause a wider distribution of capital throughout the country, and a freer application of it to useful enterprises, by reducing the rates of interest wherever they are excessive. The statement of this proposition furnishes all the argument in its support that the present opportunity will afford, and I submit that the argument is conclusive.

Upon the question of taxation, unfortunately, neither branch of Congress has met the Secretary's views. The House bill imposes no National tax whatever upon National banking associations, but leaves them to be taxed under the Internal Revenue Act, and then subjects the capital stock of the National banks to the same *local* taxation as the property of State corporations. On the other hand, the Senate amendment to the House bill taxes National banks one per cent. per annum on circulation, half of one per cent. per annum on deposits, and half of one per cent. per annum on their capital in excess of that invested in United States bonds. It also subjects the stock held in these associations by individuals to taxation, for State, county and municipal purposes, at the same rates as are imposed upon stock in State banks.

The radical and fatal objection to both these propositions is, that State taxation utterly destroys the value of the taxation of National banks as a basis of National credit; while the condition of the country, and the paramount importance of maintaining the Government and sustaining its armies in the field, renders it imperative that the public credit shall be strengthened by enlarging the present basis of that credit. The receipts from duties on foreign imports now constitute the only basis of National credit, so far as loans are concerned. Now, let us see how available National bank taxation may be made as an additional basis of credit, if the Secretary's well-matured views are allowed to prevail. The National banks already organized have an aggregate capital of say $60,000,000, an aggregate circulation of $20,000,000, and of United States bonds deposited in the Treasury about $30,000,000. To this we may add their average deposits, estimated at $30,000,000. If a uniform system of taxation, upon this is adopted, at the rates given below, we have the following result, viz.:

2 per cent. on $20,000,000 circulation	$400,000
1 per cent. on $30,000,000 deposits	300,000
1 per cent. on $30,000,000 of capital in excess of United States Bonds	300,000
Total taxation	$1,000,000

Here we have at once added to the basis of loans (if we set this sum apart as a distinct and specific provision for the payment of interest to the same amount) $1,000,000, to be increased during the current year to at least three millions, and progressively to at least ten or fifteen millions, as the National banking system extends itself and fulfills its mission of establishing a uniform currency. The possession of this resource would so strengthen the National credit as to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate at once $100,000,000 of bonds at not exceeding five per cent., and thus would obviate the necessity for further inflation of the currency.

The simple question is, "shall this basis of National credit be destroyed?" Surely, no clear-headed and earnest man will consent to aim so serious a blow at the Government he professes to support, unless he is prepared with some other clearly better or more promptly available resource at the present time; and none such has thus far been brought forward, though the crisis is upon us. But local taxation of the National banks *will* destroy *National* taxation of the same institutions as a basis of credit, because *capitalists, and especially foreign capitalists, must always be uncertain as to what the rate of State taxation will be.* They will never have any assurance that local taxation will not be so great as to preclude the *possibility of productive* National taxation; and uncertainty is fatal to credit, and always will be while the maxim holds that "capital is timid."

What Mr. Chase desires is, not to lighten the burdens of any class of banks, but simply to prevent the *distribution* of the National bank tax into the several classes of National, State and municipal taxation. He desires to keep whatever these banks are to pay, all in one *undivided fund*, and specifically set that fund apart to be *pledged for the payment of interest on the public debt*, just as the coin receipts from duties on imports are pledged. What really valid objection can there be to giving the Secretary of the Treasury this basis of public credit, which he tells us his best judgment deems essential to the successful administration of that vitally important branch of the public service committed to his charge? Why should not the Committee of Conference to be appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses of Congress frame a provision, (in accordance with Mr. Chase's views,) simply doubling the Senate rate of taxation of National banks for National purposes, and apply the *whole* amount to which these institutions are taxed, as a basis of national credit? That such a provision is the only one which can make the rate of taxation in different States as all equal, is another reason for its adoption. In the State of New-York, banking institutions are already taxed heavily for State, County and municipal purposes; while in Indiana they are taxed for State purposes only, and for those very lightly. It would be a waste of time to argue that under the system of part National and part State taxation, the burden borne by banking capital invested in National banks in Indiana is much lighter than those borne by similarly employed capital in New-York. Mr. Chase's plan will obviate this, and place all on an equal footing.

The objection is sometimes made that the

CHASE's plan interferes with the "State right" of taxation. Is not this objection more imaginary than real? Surely neither the States nor the people can have any more to pay under the proposed arrangement than without it. It is a mere question of the distribution of the tax—a question whether the States shall collect part of the contribution which banks, like other property, must make for national purposes, or whether the Government itself shall be permitted to collect the whole tax in a single and more available item. In either case the aggregate amount of taxation is the same, with this exception, viz.: the plan of Mr. CHASE whereby the sum realized from exclusive national taxation is availed of as the basis of national credit, and so exercises it—reduces the cost of money to the Government, and to the same extent reduces the amount necessary to be raised by taxation in the several States for the national support and defence. Thus, in grouping, collecting and appropriating taxation of national banks under one national head, the States lose nothing but a shadow at most, while they reap the substantial advantage flowing from whatever measure tends to sustain the Government by maintaining its credit. Better give up altogether the right of taxation of real estate to the States exclusively, than have the influence and credit force of the bank tax frittered away and lost by taxing it here a little for national purposes, there a little for State, and again a little more for county or municipal purposes.

The whole country is pouring out its sacrifice of blood for the maintenance of the Republic; shall there be any hesitation to sacrifice State pride (for we have shown that there are really no substantial local interests to be injuriously affected) in a case like the present, where we have made it plain that State as well as national interests and national credit walk hand in hand? It is not proposed to withdraw the State banks from local taxation. Until they shall be organized under the national system they will hold the same place in the local assessment rolls as they do now. The only proposition is to put national banking property on the same footing with imports from foreign countries, which are taxed exclusively by the general Government, even taxes being used as a basis of national credit. Why then not yield to the earnest request of the Financial Minister of the Administration? Who, except the speculator on the necessities of his country, is to lose by it? If the States seem to lose something of their taxable *basis*, they recover it with interest in the reduction of the *amount* which their people must pay for the support of the Government and the war.

The real point of difficulty with some is the supposition that if the national bank tax is not distributed hereafter as heretofore, their constituents cannot understand why bank capital has lost its former important place on the assessment rolls. The fear is an idle one, based upon an ungenerous estimate of the popular intelligence. The people are in earnest with regard to this war. They know that it can only be carried to a successful issue by maintenance of the public credit. They will submit to any sacrifice necessary to that end; and they will listen with intelligent appreciation to the simple calculation which shows that while the bank capital, when it comes under the national system, may no longer be found on the local assessor's roll, it has not escaped its full share of taxation, but has simply been called upon to pay it under new forms, found better calculated to increase its value, and to reduce the burdens of the people by elevating the public credit.

If gentlemen in Congress will give these and kindred practical suggestions the consideration demanded by the importance of the subject, it would seem scarcely possible that they can find any difficulty, even at this late hour, in so perfecting the National Banking Bill as to insure us, in reality, an improved currency, and at the same time still further and greatly strengthen the national credit. S.

Naval Movements.

LAUNCH OF A JAPANESE GUNBOAT.

The Japanese gunboat Prosperous was launched on Saturday from Westervelt's shipyard, foot of Houston-street, East River. She is two hundred and seven feet long, thirty-four feet beam, fifteen feet deep, nearly the same dimensions as our new double-enders. Having been built under the supervision of Capt. TOTTEN's Construct, and her machinery being constructed under the direction of Chief Engineer GAY, late United States Navy, her success may be considered certain. She is pretty and strong, and may probably go fourteen knots an hour.

THE DOUBLE-ENDER LENAPE'S.

It is reported that the boiler of this vessel burst during the cold-water test at Newburgh, where it was built. It is also reported that Mr. MERRITT and Chief Engineer ISHAWOOD have gone to Newburgh to investigate the matter. The *Lenape* was built at Greenpoint. No boiler like hers has ever exploded in a New-York workshop.

Turf Record.

TROTTING AT HARTFORD, CONN.

The long expected trot between Mr. MEADE's horse *Dan Mace*, (long known on Long Island, as *Morrill Dan*,) and Mr. BUCKNER's bay, *Prince*, for $2,000; the former, under saddle, and the latter, in harness—which came off at the Hartford Trotting Park, on Friday, attracted a large concourse of the trotting fraternity, as there was diversity of opinion concerning the merits of the two animals—and the interest was enhanced by the knowledge of the fact that HIRAM WOODRUFF had been specially engaged to drive *Prince*, while JAMES WORDEN was to ride *Dan*. Nevertheless, it was known that *Prince* would be handled by a man who always drives to win, the betting was all in favor of *Dan* at times and odds, and after the contest, (we had six to one we freely offered against *Prince*, without finding takers—the result of the match, notwithstanding HIRAM's fine driving, being a foregone conclusion. It is needless to waste time on an extended description of the heats, as they were all of the same character, *Dan* winning in three straight heats on his own terms.

SUMMARY.

Hartford Trotting Park, Friday, May 20—Match for $2,000; mile heats, best three in five.

J. S. Turner names s. g. Dan Mace, (to saddle) 1 1 1

Hiram Woodruff names s. g. Prince, (to harness) 2 2 2

Time 2:31¼, 2:31¼, 2:31¼.

FLORA TEMPLE.

It is encouraged on what is generally believed to be reliable authority, that Mr. McDONALD, the owner of the brilliant little "Queen of the Trotting Turf," has made up his mind, despite the most earnest solicitations, to retire her entirely from the turf as a competitor, and retain her entirely for breeding purposes. We are glad to hear this, for, defeated as she recently was, she would have been to have seen "the bay beauty" once more on the track,—her brilliant deeds have entitled her to repose in her old age,—and every one would have been grieved to have seen her untarnished name on the scroll of fame sullied by defeat, could such an event have been within the range of possibility.

Delegates to the State Convention.

The delegates to the State Convention from the Eleventh Congressional District in Orange County are: First District—Joseph M. Wilkin, James W. Taylor, Jeremiah Drew. Second District—C. M. Lawrence, Wm. H. Houston, R. M. Madden. From Sullivan County—H. R. Low, John H. Divine, David Clements.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1077, 1733, 816, 1202, 1805, 1807, 1811, 1813, 1817, 1819, 1822, 1190, 1242, 1121, 1041, 1792, 1783, 1481, 1825. *Part II.*—Nos. 84, 303, 472, 303, 1864, 1536, 1522, 698, 762, 461, 1165, 968, 1128, 94, 95, 926, 1340, 1432, 1418, 1420.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 198, 194, 196, 201, 152, 205.

SUPREME COURT—*Part II.*—Nos. 2703, 2804, 2810, 2856, 2896, 2898, 2948, 2772, 2774, 2786, 2840, 2848, 2850, 2852, 2854.

Moths.—No moth can breathe near a fabric saturated with CASWELL, MACK & CO's. Thanato-Seophan. CASWELL, MACK & CO., under the rose, Boston.

The Porous Plasters of Dr. Allcock.—These Plasters are becoming every day more and more known. Any one having a pain in the back or breast, by getting one and applying, is cured at once. A gentleman only to-day called at the office, and stated that he was troubled with a bad pain in his chest, and had become perfectly cured by a single plaster. Another with the same as to rheumatism in his shoulder. The latter gentleman may be seen at No. 15 Beekman-st., New-York, up stairs. We have testimonials from many thousand doctors, all uniting in their praise and saying that they are superior to all other plasters. Cure of a Crushed Breast—May 7, 1864—Gentlemen: In December last, my breast bone was crushed and badly injured by being struck by a heavy cogg. I was taken home senseless, where, for weeks, I lay at the point of death. My doctors could do but little for me, and I suffered continual pain. The doctor thought a blister-plaster would help me, if put on the breast, but I thought I would try, instead, Allcock's Porous Plaster. I put one on my breast and side, and from that time began to get better, and in one month I was well, free from pain, and able to attend to my business. Any one can call and see my breast, and I will show them a modern miracle of cure. J. R. BUCK, No. 2 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I. THOMAS ALLCOCK & CO., No. 4 Union-square. Principal office, Brandreth Building, New-York. Sold also at No. 4 Union-square, and by all dealers.

To Military Officers and Soldiers.—From Col. R. F. Jones, Mass. 26th: "With me, the use of the *Bronchial Troches*' is an absolute necessity; and I cannot understand how any officer who is called upon, by his position to use his voice in command, can succeed without them."

Merton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly* with the Trade.

The Merton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Merton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Merton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Merton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

The best Hose of the War.

HUNT'S GAZETTEER

OF THE

SOUTHERN STATES

is of vast use at this time to both citizens and soldiers; it contains a great amount of topographical and statistical information, with notices of railroads, turnpike roads, military roads, and has a large colored steel plate map. Price 50 cents, bound in cloth 75 cents, and in leather with tuck $1. Mailed, post free, on receipt of price, by JOHN P. HUNT, Publisher, Pittsburgh, Penn. Sold by the American News Company, New-York, and by Booksellers and News agents everywhere.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Brown's Patent Baby-Tender,

Or MAGIC SPRING CRADLE, assumes ten useful forms, vastly relieves mothers, comforts, exercises, and delights infants and children, and SAVES THE EXPENSE OF A NURSE. "If mothers generally knew the great value of Brown's Baby-Tender, they would deny themselves one meal a day to procure it." ETHEL ANGELL, Supt. Home for the Friendless, 20th-st. A splendid present for a married lady. BROWN & CO., No. 425 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Triosphoreus, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 216 Pearl-st., New-York.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied cheaper by the inventor, Broadway, corner Ashburton place, New-York, and No. 1,608 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the Surgeon-General. E. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Knapp's Extract of Roots for Making ROOT BEER.

This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as KNAPP'S ROOT BEER is made, is put up in bottles at 25 cents, 50 cents and $3 each, sufficient to make 16, 32 and 200 gallons of the beer. General depot, No. 223 Hudson-st. Sold by all wholesale druggists at the manufacturer's price, $25 per gallon.

If You Want to Know, See Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,128 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and thorough. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.

TOLEY'S Celebrated "Rank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory, No. 189 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Hire.

And for Sale Very Cheap. V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 1,356 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, 207 Centre-st., and sold by Druggists generally. 50 cents a box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines. SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

KNOX—MASON.—On Thursday, May 19, at Albany, by Rev. Jas. H. Mason Knox, D. D., of Germantown, Philadelphia, CHARLES MCLEAN KNOX to MISS MARA ROOSEVELT, daughter of the late Rev. Ebenezer Mason, of New-York City.

FARNHAM—MORSE.—At New-Haven, on Thursday, May 19, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., HOWARD J. FARNHAM, of New-York, to LOUISA, daughter of Richard C. Morse.

SPENCER—MOTT.—On Wednesday, May 18, by Rev. Dr. E. S. Porter, BERRIE SPENCER, of Stockbridge, Mass., to CHARLOTTE MOTT, of Brooklyn, E. D. No cards.

WEBB—JANEWAY.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, May 19, EUGENE WEBB, of Paris, to MATILDA M., daughter of Dr. George J. Janeway.

DIED.

ARCHER.—On Sunday evening, May 22, WILLIAM M., second son of Washington and Margaret E. Archer, aged 2 years, 11 months and 23 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's issue.

CRAIG.—Killed in the battle of the Wilderness, on Thursday, May 5, SAMUEL C. Craig, orderly sergeant Co. F, 77th N. Y. S. Vols., aged 23 years.

GLAWSON.—On Friday, May 20, ISABEL M., youngest daughter of Albert W. and Emily Glawson, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M. this day, (Monday,) without further invitation.

GREEN.—Killed in the battle of the Wilderness, near Todd's Tavern, on Sunday, May 8, while in the discharge of his duty, Capt. WILLIAM A. GREEN, of Co. E, 95th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols., aged 22 years, 8 months and 19 days.

If his body could be recovered, notice will be given of the interment.

Farewell, farewell, dear friend,
Brothers and sisters mourn thy early death;
But thou didst nobly serve thy country,
And many a foe for our sake thy blood hath shed.
And now, when called, thy life hath given.

TUTKING.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, May 21, JAMES BOYD TUTKING, in the 22d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, on Monday, May 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HILL.—On Saturday, May 21, ELLA V., daughter of Benj. C. and Elizabeth S. Hill, aged 17 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 127 West 43d-st., on Monday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

KEEN.—At Orange, N. J., Sunday morning, May 22, SUSAN, wife of Jesse Keen, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. R. K. Avery, at 3½ P. M., on Tuesday, May 24. The Morris and Essex Railroad train leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Brick Church Station.

KING.—On Sunday, May 22, Mr. AARON O. KING, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Henry D. King, No. 213 West 30th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

KING.—In Washington, D. C., on Friday morning, May 20, EMMA C. KING, wife of Capt. Horatio C. King, U. S. A., and daughter of Russell Stebbins, Esq., of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, Broadway and Bleecker-st., on Monday, May 23, at 3 P. M.

MERCALFE.—On Sunday, May 22, EMILY MONROE, youngest child of Dr. John T. MERCALFE, aged 3 years and 7 months.

Funeral services on Sunday, May 22, HANNAH, widow of the late Nicholas Fiske, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of her son-in-law, C. T. Barnard, Grand-av., near Gates, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

ROBIN.—At Rotterdam, N. J., on Saturday morning, May 21, ELIZABETH, daughter of Mathias and Hannah M. Robin, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the ferry foot of Cortlandt-st., where carriages will be in attendance.

SEABURY.—On Saturday, May 7, from a wound received at the battle of the Wilderness, on the 5th, Capt. ROBERT B. SEABURY, A. A. G., Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, in the 27th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the Presbyterian Church at Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Hoboken for Bloomfield at 11½ o'clock.

SEARBOCK.—At the residence of her brother, H. H. Seabrook, in Keyport, N. J., MARY, daughter of the late Thomas Seabrook, of Fort Monmouth, N. J., in the 67th year of her age.

WEAVER.—On Saturday morning, May 21, HARRIET, widow of Joseph Weaver, and only daughter of Thos. and Maria Browne.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, Thomas G. Brown, No. 115 West 18th-st., on Monday afternoon, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock.

WEAVER.—On Saturday, May 21, JAMES R., son of James and Julia Weaver, in the 17th year of his age.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, May 23, at 1 o'clock, from the Methodist Church, Church, Amsterdam-av., near Delancey-st.

WHILEY.—At Stratford, Conn., after a severe illness, MARIA C., relict of Capt. Richard Whiley, U. S. A., in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Mary-st., corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., at 3 o'clock on Monday, May 23.

WILCOX.—On Sunday, May 22, JULIA R., wife of Milo R. Wilcox, in the 32d year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Sheffield, Mass. Funeral private. Please to write to her brother, Mr. Bedford, No. 27 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, May 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 230.—May 21, 1864.
56, 68, 17, 1, 27, 47, 11, 2, 38, 41, 29, 67.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 240.—May 21, 1864.
55, 64, 51, 7, 19, 36, 46, 61, 18, 47, 19, 1, 73, 27.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 243—May 21, 1864.
68, 44, 40, 55, 2, 31, 73, 12, 30, 38, 17, 75.

CLASS 244—May 23, 1864.
3, 45, 38, 12, 16, 28, 36, 54, 10, 43, 8, 66, 21, 14.

T. R. SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

GRAND SCHEME ON THE ROYAL HAVANA plan of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky. Prizes cashed and information furnished. ALLEN & CO., Bankers, Nos. 24 and 26 Pine-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—FORTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 14 Wall-st.

THE AMERICAN YOKE SHIRT, with a fine assortment of BODIES DE CHAMBRE, SMOKING JACKETS, and gentlemen's furnishing goods. DEVLIN & CO., BROADWAY, New-York.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS, Manufacturers of SOAP AND CANDLES. Pearl Mottled, best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand. Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS.

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FOR RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, BEDBUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS IN FURS AND WOOLENS, ETC., INSECTS ON PLANTS, FOWLS, ANIMALS, ETC.

"15 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Five hundred thousand dollars."
"Sole compound of their kind in the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
REWARD! of all worthless imitations.
"COSTAR'S" Depot, No. 482 Broadway, N. Y.

HUGE SALE OF GENTS' LINEN COLLARS AT RETAIL.

F. F. SMITH & SLAKE, NO. 378 BROADWAY, are now receiving from the celebrated TROY DOLLIE WORKS, OVER SEVEN THOUSAND DOZEN Gent's 3 and 4-ply LINEN COLLARS, of superior quality and finish, to be closed out at the extraordinary low price of TWO DOLLARS PER DOZEN.

Six sizes; they are cut alike; three collars for 50 cents. SINGLE COLLAR TO TRY, 8 CENTS.

These goods are all of the latest styles in "turn-down" and "rounds," and are the quality usually retailed at six dollars per dozen. Every collar warranted. THE LARGE STORE CORNER OF WHITE-STREET.

SPRING DEBILITY.
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For a SPRING MEDICINE, nothing can equal the TONIC and INVIGORATING effects of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, which supplies the blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE, or LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, INFUSING STRENGTH, VIGOR AND NEW LIFE into all parts of the system. Pamphlets free. J. P. DINSMORE, No. 481 Broadway. Sold by all Druggists.

MARVIN'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE.

Superior to any others in the following particulars: They are more fire-proof. They are more burglar-proof. They are perfectly dry. They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age. Manufactured only by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway. Send for a Descriptive Circular.

BEEBE'S KITCHEN RANGES, THE BEST COOKING APPARATUS IN USE. They are SUBSTANTIAL, ECONOMICAL, in the consumption of coal, and SURE BAKERS. Put up and warranted by JAMES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO., Late James, Beebe & Co., Corner of Reade, Centre and Elm-sts., One block from Broadway.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT, NOISES IN THE HEAD, CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT, CHRONIC CATARRH, CATARRH OF THE TYMPANUM MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED. CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE. And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to BY DR. VON EISENBERG, Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office, NO. 216 BROADWAY. No. 216 BROADWAY.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS:

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable case of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been on the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were operated. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lost an ounce as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and the who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and enjoyment. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we consulted to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and the listening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Ophthalmia, in the case, we believe, which medicine apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is paid that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 216 BROADWAY.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this act shall be REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not sooner than *ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. As these Bonds, by act of Congress, are

EXEMPT FROM MUNICIPAL OR STATE TAXATION,

their value is increased from one to three per cent per annum, according to the rate of tax levied in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. Small sums of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 30 day of March, 1864, was $700,707,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $48,368,128, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $120,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless make the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations to $150,000,000 per annum.

The authorized amount of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. Interchanges in the National Banks acting as loan agents have not issued until March 31, but the amount of Bonds required against the United States Treasury up to May 21 was

$54,564,000.

Subscriptions will be received by the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES at Washington, and the ASSISTANT TREASURERS at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 250-st. and B'way.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 308 Bd-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and B'way.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 263 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 349 Broadway.
New-York Nat. Exchange Bank, No. 194 Greenwich-st.
First National Bank of Jersey-City, N. J.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks) will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE, THE CELEBRATED TROPICAL BALSAM, PREPARED BY CARRENO BROTHERS & CO. Known as INFALLIBLE for the speedy cure of PETHISIS, CROUP, and all other affections of the CHEST AND THROAT. Affections resulting from FALLS, BLOWS, OR BRUISES, HEMORRHAGES, WOUNDS, CONTUSIONS, ULCERS, FILES, FELONS, BURNS, CHAPPED LIPS, HANDS, &c., HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE AND ALL OTHER NEURALGIC, RHEUMATIC, and SPASMODIC PAINS. Valuable letters, certifying to the wonderful cures effected by this precious medicine, are published in the TRIBUNE, the INDEPENDENT, and the COURIER DES ETATS-UNIS. Full directions for use are around each bottle, and circulars containing said directions and a large number of testimonial letters, can be had at the General Depot, and will be sent to private residences on request. Heads of families are advised to keep always this Balsam by them, in order to use it in time in cases of Wounds, Hemorrhages, Burns, Bruises, &c., thus obtaining an immediate cure, and saving time, sufferings, and money; also, those who are devoted to such occupations as expose them to danger, or require the use of instruments therewith, may be injured in any way. Price of bottles 37 cents, and $1. General Depot at WM. E. SIRELL'S, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. Retailed at the drug-stores in New-York, Brooklyn, and Baltimore.

THE DRAFT POSTPONED.

TWELVE HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

A CHANCE FOR PATRIOTS!

It having been determined that the City of New-York is deficient only TWELVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN men, in its quota under the President's call for 200,000 men, the Draft has been postponed for a few days, in order to enable the filling of the quota, if possible, by volunteering.

The County Volunteer Committee now appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of this County to aid them in raising the Twelve Hundred and Seventeen Men needed, and thus save the county from the misfortune of a Draft.

The County Volunteer Committee will pay the following bounties until further notice:

FOR ARMY RECRUITS $300
FOR MARINES 300
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR THREE YEARS 300
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR TWO YEARS 200
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR ONE YEAR 100

A County premium of $10 will also be paid for bringing an army recruit to this office, in addition to the Government premium of $10, and a County premium of $20 will be paid for bringing a navy recruit.

Let the citizens of New-York make one grand and final rally to save us from the impending draft.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM E. STEWART, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1864.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY of all descriptions FOR SALE BY GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st., Between 14th-st. & Wall-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WOMAN IN BLACK!
THE WOMAN IN BLACK!
THE WOMAN IN BLACK!

THE GREAT NEW BOOK!

By the Author of the "MAN IN GREY."

"THE WOMAN IN BLACK." By the author of "The Man in Grey," and a companion to "The Woman in White," by WILKIE COLLINS, is published this day by all Booksellers and News Agents. It will be found to be one of the best and most popular books ever printed in the English language for years, and fully equal to Wilkie Collins' "Woman in White." One volume in cloth, price 75 cents; same volume, bound in cloth, gilt back and side, price $1 25; or in one volume, paper cover, for $1 00.

It is published and for sale by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

And is also for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents.

THOUGHTS ON PERSONAL RELIGION.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, HAVE THIS DAY PUBLISHED THOUGHTS ON PERSONAL RELIGION. BEING A TREATISE ON THE CHRISTIAN LIFE IN ITS TWO CHIEF ELEMENTS, DEVOTION AND PRACTICE. BY EDWARD MEYRICK GOULBURN, D. D., Prebendary of St. Paul's, Chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford, and one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. First American from the Fifth London Edition, WITH A PREFATORY NOTE, BY GEORGE H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Transfiguration in the City of New-York. 1 vol., 12mo, 350 pages. Price $1 00.

It is a treatise marked by great comprehensiveness of subject; strong, practical sense; vigor and beauty of style; fullness and felicity of illustration, and throughout warmth and spirituality of tone. Its words are, indeed, truly, wholesome words—even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ—and its doctrines so sound and so evangelical, so accordant to godliness, (2. Tim., vi. 3,) that there is nothing for it but to say, uninvitingly, unrealizing, unsatisfying, incomprehensible, or beyond ordinary reach and compass. It is full of heart, full of conscientiousness. It is a manual not on music, but on the life of those who have abundant leisure and lead a retired life, as he shows, especially, who are engaged in the

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent BONDS of 1861, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 6-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 1-3 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1861.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS; collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We have on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Issue.

VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 48 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
(Late with Fisk & Hatch,)
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street,
Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.
Quartermasters' Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.
Prompt returns received for the New National 10-40 Five Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. Pay, gives six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, and the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds.
Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, with prompt returns.

ARTHUR ROBINSON, J. O. OGDEN, JR.

REFERENCES:
NEW-YORK. BOSTON.
Fisk & Hatch, Bankers. Hon. S. H. Walley, Pres. Bank of the Commonwealth. Hon. Alex. Strickland, President of the Shawmut Bank.
PHILADELPHIA. Brewster, Sweet, & Co., Bankers.
Jay Cooke, & Co., Bankers.
M. Whelen & Co., Bankers.
WASHINGTON.
Hon. E. S. Chesebrough, Register of the Treasury.
J. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.

$50,000
NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., WATER LOAN, SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the State Bank "New-Brunswick," until the 26th day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time the bids will be opened for the whole, or any part of $50,000 New-Brunswick Water Loan Six Per Cent. Bonds. Each bond will be of the denomination of $500, with coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July. The interest of taxes will be received at the office of the Treasurer of New-Jersey. The bonds will be payable as follows: $2,000 on the 1st day of July, 1874, and $5,000 on the 1st day of July in each subsequent year, until the whole shall be paid.

Proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the term of years, and the price thereof.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right to reject all or any of the bids, if deemed for the interest of the City.

Proposals should be sealed, and addressed to the undersigned.

FREDERICK STAAT,
WARREN HARDENBERGH,
JOHN V. HENSY,
Finance Committee of the Common Council.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 19, 1864.

Population of New-Brunswick about 15,000
Assessed valuation $5,000,000
Debt of the City ..... None.

LEVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Subscriptions received to the
NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN.

At the various denominations; and ready for immediate delivery. One-eighth commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and sold.

COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Converted into 1881 Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
BY
E. J. MESSINGER, Banker,
No. 120 BROADWAY, New-York.
8 Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6 per cent. 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
and
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
OFFICE OF
U. S. LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, allowing the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.
Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to the subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, that a call for a further payment of Ten Per Cent. upon the amount of their subscriptions has been made this day, payable at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, on or before the 20th of June next.

New-York, May 10, 1864.

By order of the Executive Committee,
JOHN A. DIX, President.
SEAR J. CROSS, Treasurer.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 24 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds at the Department at Washington with prompt promptness.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT BONDS.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 BROADWAY.
Has on hand for immediate delivery an assortment of these Bonds—one-eighth of one per cent. allowed buyers.
J. H. BROWN, Cashier. D. L. BOGS, President.

U. S. 10-40
FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
E. MORRISON & CO., Bankers, No. 17 Nassau-st., Subscription Agents for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions and furnish the Bonds. One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers. Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

J. S. PERKINS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
are prepared to furnish the TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. BONDS of the United States to parties desiring the interest. A commission of ONE-EIGHTH per cent. will be allowed to all applicants.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 Wall-st.,
Drew circular Letters of Credit for travellers on all parts of Europe, &c.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INS. CO., No. 82 Broadway.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 9th inst., the following named were chosen for the ensuing year:
JOSEPH GAMBERLING, GEORGE S. JEVNICH,
ROBERT SCHELL, JOSEPH GRAFTON,
JACOB BEEBE, JNO. W. MESSERAU,
JAMES E. SANDFORD, WM. REMSEN,
ROBERT L. TABER, THOS. F. CUMMINGS,
JOHN F. NEWLAN, AMOS ROBBINS,
STEPHEN EYLAR, ALBERT WARD,
G. LYDIG SUYDAM, JOSEPH BRITTON,
JOSEPH FOULKE, WM. S. TERRY,
THEODORE W. RILEY, FRED'K SCHUCHARDT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB REESE, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and CHARLES D. HARTSHORNE was re-elected Assistant Secretary.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1864.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.,
ST. LOUIS, April 8, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS of the Northern Division of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Paris, Christian County, Illinois, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. All the transfer books of the Company in both of Boston and Alton, will be closed on the 6th May until the 6th June, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. E. SALSTON, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to their new office, No. 308 Broadway. This Company continues to insure property, of all kinds, against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as any other responsible company.

H. SECKMAN, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-Jersey Consolidated Coupon Company, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing officers, and transacting such business as may come before the meeting.

WM. E. TRAVERS, President.

FINANCIAL.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital $100,000

STATEMENT, Feb. 1, 1864.

ASSETS.

Cash Items:		
Cash balance in Bank and Office	$3,616 41	
Call loans on U. S. Bonds and Stock Securities, market val.	100,170 00	$103,786 41
U. S. 6-20 Bonds, loan of 1862, owned by the Company		55,000 00
Real Estate and Leasehold owned by the Company		64,616 64
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on Real Estate in this State worth over $150,000 00		10,137 24
Interest on loans due and accrued		2,617 56
Premiums outstanding		1,236 00
Rent due and accrued		1,626 00
Other property, including U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps		1,157 50
Total assets		$239,456 03

LIABILITIES.

Reinsurance, Losses unsettled and all other claims of every description $34,000 00

DIRECTORS.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.

John Gerzia,	Geo. Bayard, Jr.,	Jules Hillist,
Jeannes Gourd,	Charles J. Merlet,	Charles Sagory,
Waldo Hutchins,	James M. Lewis,	H. G. Sibbesdine,
S. P. Gilbert,	Howard O. Cody,	C. C. Pinckney,
William Fearon,	John B. Faure,	Jos. B. Varnum,
Bart. Blanco,	Elias Pouvert,	Charles S. Tell,
R. Bonnange,		

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

GOLD ORE MINING COMPANY
OF COLORADO.

THOMPSON & TALBOT MINES, GREGORY DISTRICT—ALFRED THOMSON, Mining Superintendent. 900 feet, double lodes, six shafts; in full working order.

CAPITAL, $250,000. SHARES, $10

Issued in payment of property, and not liable to assessments. $50,000 reserved as working capital.

TRUSTEES.

JAMES D. FISH,	WM. A. COBB,
JNO. W. H. DOBLER,	WM. L. CORTELYOU,
CHAS. O. MORRIS,	CHAS. H. TODD,
WILBUR F. HERBERT,	SAMUEL EDDY.

DAVID S. DUNCOMB.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST.

From Prospectus.
NEW-YORK, March 12, 1864.

Wm. T. Dalton, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: A 20-stamp mill (700 pounds each) will crush 20 tons ore, and with 15 Rittenbergh Pans, and the desulphurizer, I believe the Thomson and Talbot Mines will yield $1,500 *per day in gold.*

Yours, respectfully, L. R. BUTLER.

The company will put in operation, as soon as it can be furnished, a larger working power than is above specified.

Subscriptions to 10,000 shares AT PAR may be made at the office of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st. Maps and prospectus may be obtained from either of the officers.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY
RAILROAD COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. SEVEN.

A dividend of four dollars per share in cash, free of Government tax, is declared payable on 25th May, to parties holders of stock at the close of business on 6th May prox. The transfer books will be closed from that date to the morning of 26th May.

Persons holding stock registered at the transfer agency in Boston will receive their dividends at the office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Brother in Boston; those holding stock registered at the transfer agency in New-York will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. All other shareholders will receive their dividends at the Treasurer's office in Chicago. Stockholders who do not receive by mail outcomes informing them of this dividend, at the end of their rights to take up stock at par, can receive one by writing the undersigned at Chicago, or to Edward L. Baker, Chairman, No. 48 City Exchange, Boston. For order.

AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer.
CHICAGO, April 29, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital $5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the

NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN,

issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1864.

THE LOAN IS

redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above amount may be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
A. W. SMITH, Assistant Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE, No. 112 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

WILLIAM F. WARREN, President.
HAMILTON BRUDER, Vice-President.
GEORGE W. SAVAGE, Secretary.

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, for the election of a President and Board of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 27th day of May to the 6th day of June, inclusive.

H. ROUSSEL, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 14, 1864.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE THREE YEARS' SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES FALLING DUE AFTER AUG. 19, AND OCT. 1, 1864.—The three years' seven-thirty notes issued under the act of July 17, 1861, are exchangeable at any time before or at maturity, for six per cent. bonds of the act of July 17, and Aug. 5, 1861, when presented in sums not less than five hundred dollars.

The three years' notes were issued bearing date Aug. 19, and Oct. 1, 1861, and become due after Aug. 19, and Oct. 1, 1864.

Holders of the notes, of either date, are hereby notified that they may be presented *for immediate exchange* for six per cent. bonds, with full coupons, bearing interest from July 1, 1864, *up to which date interest will be paid, without delay, on the three years' notes at the rate of seven 30-100 per centum per annum.*

The interest found to be due on the three years' notes up to July 1, 1864, will be transmitted by the United States Treasurer's draft, payable in coin.

The six per cent. bonds which are exchanged for the principal of the three years' notes will be issued drawing interest from July 1, 1864, the date up to which the three years' notes are settled, and will be transmitted as fast as they can conveniently be prepared.

Parties wishing to exchange the three years' notes in the above manner, must send them to this Department, in sums of five hundred dollars or its multiple, indorsed "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," which indorsement must be signed by the party on whose account they are to be exchanged.

They must be accompanied by a letter stating the numbers, denominations and dates of the notes, and the kind (registered or coupon) and denominations of the six per cent. bonds wanted in exchange.

The six per cent. coupon bonds are of the denominations of five hundred and one thousand dollars; and the registered bonds are of the denominations of five hundred, one thousand, five thousand and ten thousand dollars.

When registered bonds are ordered, parties must state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz.: New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore or New-Orleans.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 12, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held on the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JOSEPH KENNOCHAN,	AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK,
J. TAYLOR JOHNSTON,	JAMES COLLES, JR.,
FREDK SCHUCHARDT,	ALEXANDER I. COTHEAL,
JOSEPH PESSELLS,	CHARLES H. SIDNEY,
DANIEL S. SCHANCK,	WILLIAM WALL,
SAMUEL SLOAN,	ISAAC WALTON,
ISAAC N. COTHEAL,	HENDERSON MOORE,
DAVID WAGSTAFF,	R. W. MONTGOMERY,
HENRY A. SOUIL,	FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR,
JAMES A. HAMILTON,	THEO. POLHEMUS, JR.,
	THOMAS PALMER, JR.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, on the 11th inst., SAMUEL SLOAN, Esq., was elected President, and CHARLES H. SIDNEY, Esq., Vice-President.

WM. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

No. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE, April 28, 1864.

WE ARE PREPARED TO ISSUE, FOR MESSRS. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., TRAVELING CREDITS available in all the PRINCIPAL CITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, the CONTINENT, and the EAST.

BILLS ON LONDON at three days' sight, sixty days' sight, or seventy-five days' date, for sale in sums to all purchasers.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
No. 111 BROADWAY, New-York, May 16, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent. (7½) on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be paid at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NOTICE IS hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of JOHN TAYLOR, late of Albany, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, at the office of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS, No. 123 Broadway, Albany, or No. 354 Greenwich-st., New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated Albany, this 20th day of April, A. D., 1864.

E. P. TAYLOR, } Administrators.
J. B. TAYLOR, }
May 23 last pub. No. W. H. TAYLOR, }

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING CO.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, June 7, 1864, at 3 o'clock.

For order.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors for the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 409 Hudson-st., on MONDAY, June 6, next. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books are closed until June 6.

By order of the Board.
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Dickman-st., Room No. 5, Park Row, near Park Row.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Subscribers now offer for sale the remainder of the issue of Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, appropriated to the construction of their road from Chicago to La Crosse, Indiana.

The rails have all been purchased for the completion of *the entire line, much below the present market value, and are now going forward to Chicago.* The work is rapidly progressing, and the Company expect to open the road for traffic early the ensuing Fall, forming a new and very short trunk line from Chicago to the Eastern markets.

The interest payable during construction has been provided, and is now on deposit with the Bankers of the Company. Apply to

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 11 Nassau-st.,
M. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 57 William-st.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1864.

MINING STOCKS,

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. SIGOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

CALL FOR A MEETING OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE NORTHERN (GODENSBURG) RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—An act of the Legislature of the State of New-York to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, passed March 31, 1857, and amended April 8, 1864, and pursuant to a written request signed by the holders of a majority in amount of the second issue of bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, we, the trustees of the Mortgages to secure the payment of the second issue of bonds of the said Northern Railroad Company, do hereby give notice that a meeting of all such second mortgage bondholders as choose to attend in person or by proxy will be held at the Northern Railroad office, in the Village of Malone, in the State of New-York, on the 10th day of JUNE next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the purpose of organizing a new Railroad Corporation.

Dated Malone, New-York, April 26, 1864.

W. A. WHITE,
WM. C. BROWN, } Trustees.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of June, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM B. OGDEN,
President.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 BEAVER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the company, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant. The transfer books will close on the 12th instant, and reopen on the 23d instant. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD PUBLIC MEETING.—8th-av. Railroad to Harlem River. Citizens and property owners are invited to attend a meeting at Mills Hall, Carmansville, on TUESDAY, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. By order

THOMAS MANSON, President.

A. N. LEWIS, } Secretaries.
D. R. KNAPP, }

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 118 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 21, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June next. The polls will remain open from 12 M. till 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 27th instant.

By order.
V. TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO., NO. 45 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 22, NEW-YORK, May 19, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Transfer Books of this company will be closed on the 20th May, 1864, and will be opened again on the 15th of June next at 10 A. M.

H. F. SAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 7 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Annual election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 7 Broadway, on June 3 next, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 30th day of May, 1864. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against harboring or trusting any of the crew of the Brigantine "Lewis Fenn," now lying in Sunderland, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Captain or consignees. JOHN JACKSON & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

An interest in a Foundry and Machine-shop in Saint Louis, Mo., for sale. A party with not less than $35,000, (a larger amount could be used to advantage,) desiring to invest in an established business, in a dry and healthy machine-shop, in Saint Louis, Mo., now doing a large and profitable business, can purchase an interest therein, by addressing the undersigned, who will give all necessary information. By action of the State Convention, Missouri is now a free state, her immense mineral wealth, developed by free labor, will make her one of the richest States in the West. The abundance of iron and coal in the immediate vicinity of the city, makes this a very desirable investment.

WM. E. MARKHAM,
Saint Louis, Mo.

$50,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER active or special, who can command the above amount, to take an interest in a banking house already established on Wall-st., and now doing a large Exchange, Stock and Gold Commission business. Address, with real name, Box 3,294 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A CROCKERY STORE. FOR PARticulars, apply at No. 16 Spruce-st., office of Thompson's Reporter.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of HOYT & FLANDERS, at No. 19 Broad-st., is dissolved this day by mutual consent. JOSEPH A. HOYT is alone authorized to sign in liquidation. JOSEPH A. HOYT.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1864. FRED. W. FLANDERS.

SANITARY COMMISSION.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION,
No. 823 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING COPY OF A LETTER from Gen. Ames to the Agent of the United States Sanitary Commission at New-Orleans, in regard to the very destitute condition of the wives and children of the Union men of Florida, speaks for itself. As such disposition of its funds, the providence of the Commission, special consideration for the relief of these women and children whose husbands and fathers are in the Union army, will be received at the office of the Commission, and dispensed by the agent at Pensacola. Clothing, such as dresses for women and children, under-clothing, &c., should be marked, "For Florida Unionists," and be sent to the supply depot of the Commission, at No. 10 Cooper Union, New-York:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF PENSACOLA,
BARRANCAS, 24th April, 1864.

SIR: I beg to state that there are in this place over six hundred, and at East Pass, some two hundred, destitute women and children, entirely dependent on the United States Government for support, to prevent starvation. I have, in accordance with War Department General Order No. 38, current series, directed the Commissary of Subsistence to issue rations to them, and clothed them with condemned tents. But the limited means at my disposal are inadequate for the daily increasing number, and an application to Department Headquarters for medical assistance having been disapproved, much additional suffering must ensue during the coming sickly season among these unfortunate victims of the rebellion, unless immediate steps are taken in their behalf.

I would therefore request, in the name of humanity, that an authorized agent of the United States Sanitary Commission be sent here to assist in providing for their urgent wants.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ABBOTH, Brig.-Gen.

Dr. BLAKE, Agent United States Sanitary Commission, New-Orleans.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION,
WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF,
10 Cooper Union, 3d-av. and 7th-st., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1864.

A TELEGRAM FROM WASHINGTON urges us to collect large quantities of OLD LINEN AND COTTON AND ROLLED BANDAGES. Will all interested for the wounded of the recent and now pending battles, please send their contributions at once. Country papers please copy.

ELLEN COLLINS, Chairman.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—T. G. ARNOLD, GAS BURNER manufacturer, has removed his office and manufactory from Broome-st., to No. 234 and 236 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000
"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of *"The New-York County Court-house Stock,"* authorized by Chap. 162 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 2, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the new County Court-house on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, paying semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows, viz.: One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1883, and one hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1884.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interest of the County require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1864.

FORTIFICATION, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 23d inst., for transporting the United States Mail between this office and the several railroad depots and steamboat landings in this City.

The number of trips necessary for the performance of this service at the present time are as follows, viz.:

TO HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD DEPOT, corner of Warren and Chambers-sts., three trips daily, (Sundays excepted,) and on Sundays three trips to Sixth-av.

TO NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD DEPOT, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., ten trips daily, (Sundays excepted,) and two trips on Sundays.

TO HARLEM RAILROAD DEPOT, corner of 30th-st. and 4th-av., two trips daily, (Sundays excepted.)

TO NEW-JERSEY TRANSPORTATION CO.'S RAILROAD DEPOT, foot of Cortlandt-st., eleven trips daily, (Sundays excepted,) and four trips on Sundays.

TO CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD CO.'S STEAMBOAT, foot of Barclay-st., three trips each day, (Sundays excepted.)

TO NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOT, foot of Cortlandt-st., or elsewhere, six trips daily, (Sundays excepted.)

TO MARINE AND HARBOR STEAMBOAT, Pier No. 2 North River, or elsewhere, two trips daily, (Sundays excepted.)

The wagons employed in the performance of this service must have sufficient capacity to carry the mails, and must be such as shall, in all respects, be satisfactory to the Postmaster at New-York.

Proposals for this service must be made with a due regard to the number and length of trips performed; in order that there should be no temptation to require a "pro rata" compensation may be allowed, or should a less number prove sufficient, the "pro rata" therefore may be deducted.

All proposals for this service must be guaranteed by two responsible citizens, who shall bind themselves, that in case his or their offers are accepted, the service shall be satisfactorily performed.

The lowest responsible bidder will be accepted, and designated as "Mail Messenger," and must be prepared to commence the service at an early date after being notified of the acceptance of his bid.

All proposals for this service must be sealed, and addressed to the Postmaster of New-York, indorsed Proposals for Mail Messenger Service.

MAY 12, 1864. ABE M. WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

(No. 121.)
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 19, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE UNDERSIGNED until TUESDAY, May 24, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with:

Drills—Army Standard, ordinary width;
Drills—Army Standard, 35 inch;
Flannel—Gaston, Army Standard;
Flannel—Shirting, Army Standard;
Lace—Worsted, Scarlet, 1¼ inch Army Standard;
Lace—Worsted, Scarlet, ¾ inch Army Standard;
Lace—Worsted, Yellow, 1¼ inch Army Standard;
Lace—Worsted, Yellow, ¾ inch Army Standard;

Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Samples when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, May 26, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Friday, May 27.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds, may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
D. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

ORDNANCE OFFICE—WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by this department until MONDAY, May 30, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal, of 20,000 Light Cavalry Sabres, of United States regulation pattern. These Sabres are to be made in strict accordance with the standard patterns, to be seen at the New-York Arsenal. They are to be subject to the usual inspection and proof at the manufactory where made. Delivery must be made in lots of not less than one-fifteenth (1-15th) per week, of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on the 20th day of June next.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of sabres, and such as are known in this department to be such, competent to execute in their own workshops the work proposed for.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., and will be ind

MEDICAL.

DR. HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES have been 20 years before the public, and are used by thousands of families, and are everywhere commended for their simplicity, certainty, and great curative value. A full case, with 35 large vials and book of directions is sold for $5, or sent to any address, free of charge, by express, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. H. HUMPHREYS, Corner Fulton and Gold-sts., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE SHORTEST TIME.—DR. WARD, M.D., M.R.C.S., Graduate of the Medical College of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of the sexual and urinary organs. In 25 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all other practitioners. Loss and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other one or will, and cure without the least exposure or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige of disease, which has been robbed of their money and health, and yet unable to make but little money, and time to restore health, if you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his great experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most obstinate cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Victories Claimed by Gen. Gordon—Significant Admission.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 22.

The Richmond papers of the 16th inst., claim a great victory over Sigel at New-Market, and say they would have captured his army had it not been for our cavalry. According to their accounts Sigel was driven twelve miles without stopping, abandoning his hospitals, burning trains, &c.

These papers state their losses at 20,000 in the battles with the Army of the Potomac, but claim a victory every time.

They acknowledge losing twenty guns, but are silent as to the number of prisoners.

Trains were running to Gainsey's Station during last week.

Washington News.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The subscriptions reported to the Treasury Department to the ten-forty loan for the last week amounted to $9,000,000. The total subscriptions to date are $64,000,000.

The subscriptions to the ten-forty loan, on Saturday, were $736,000.

A GRAND CONCERT.

A grand concert was given on Friday night, at the residence of Secretary Chase, by the child artist, Teresa Carreno, on the invitation of Mrs. Senator Sumner. A large number of foreign Ministers and members of Congress were present.

Latest by the Asiatic.

The City of *Baltimore* arrived off Cape Clear, May 10.

GARIBALDI arrived at Caprera on Monday, May 9.

THE CONFERENCE.

The Frankfort *Post Zeitung*, of May 16, says: The Powers represented at the Conference have agreed to commence negotiations on Thursday, for the conclusion of peace. The prospects are not unfavorable.

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OFF HELIGOLAND.

The Austrian frigate which was in dock was the *Schwarzenberg*. She had 100 men killed and wounded. The Danish had twenty-five men killed and wounded. The combined squadron (Prussian and Austrian) are lying at anchor in Heligoland Roads. The Danes suffered severely.

A telegram from Cuxhaven, of May 11, says: The allied squadron arrived here this morning. The *Schwarzenberg* met only lost her foremast and bowsprit, but sustained other serious injuries. The loss of the squadron in killed and wounded is 170.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, May 22.

W. GREENWOOD & Co.'s hardware establishment was partially burned this morning. Loss $15,000.

CORRECTION.—In the TIMES of April 17, a paragraph appeared, copied from a Canadian paper, stating that Rev. A. T. GALE, of Quebec, had been defrauded of $2,000 by his agent, Mr. MACHIN, with whom a blank check had been left to be filled up for some small amount. This, we are informed, was entirely incorrect. A clerk in Mr. MACHIN's employ perpetrated the fraud, and Mr. MACHIN himself was in no way responsible for it. Mr. MACHIN is a prominent business man in Portland, Me., and where he is known the mistake alluded to above could do no him injury. The correction would have followed the original misstatement more promptly had our attention been called to it earlier.

THE PIONEER PROCLAMATION.—RUMORED ARREST OF BANKERS AND BROKERS.—There were rumors throughout the City yesterday that several prominent merchants, bankers and brokers had been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette for having been interested with HOWARD, in the preparation and circulation of the forged proclamation. We learn, however, from an authentic source, that the rumor is without foundation.

Personal.

Maj.-Gen. WALLACE announces the result of the court-martial recently convened in Baltimore for the trial of Maj. GEORGE TURNBULL, of the First Maryland Cavalry, that he was found guilty of the charge of "being in the habit of associating intimately and publicly with infamous women and prostitutes during the past winter and this spring, so as to bring disgrace upon himself and the service, and to subject his encampment to scenes disgusting and disreputable to his regiment," and that the sentence of the court is that he "be dismissed the service."

Ex-Senator JERE. CLEMENS, of Alabama, is in Washington.

Gen. MEADE has purchased a handsome residence in the city of Philadelphia.

AMERICAN ARTISTS IN ROME.—An American in Rome writes to a friend in Boston about the late undertakings of some of the American artists in that city, as follows:

"Miss HOSMER is engaged on a group of a Sleeping Faun, whom a faunette (young faun) is trying to the stump of a tree. It is a charming composition, full of spirit and character, and will greatly increase her reputation. The attack upon Miss HOSMER in the *Art Journal* and the Queen was infamous, but she will live it down.

"THORP is painting some beautiful landscapes, and he I am most happy to find, laden with orders.

"CRAWF has remodelled his Cleopatra, making many changes and improvements. Keeping to the same general conception, he has worked it out to a more elaborate and artistic completeness, embodying, as I think, all his artistic growth of the five years which have elapsed since the production of the first Cleopatra. He has also modeled a bust of Mrs. Brown-Sec from memory, for her brother, which he has succeeded in rendering pleasing without losing the characteristic likeness. This artist's "Saul" is going on rapidly, and is to go to London with Judith this week. His Bacchus and Venus follow shortly to the same destination."

SALE OF THE SUSSEX RAILROAD.—The Sussex Railroad Company sold their road on Tuesday last to Mr. WM. E. DODGE, of the firm of PHELPS, DODGE & Co., New-York. Messrs. SCHENCK, BLAIR and others, connected with the Delaware and Lackawanna Road, we understand, are connected with Mr. DODGE in the purchase of the road. They intend to extend the road to Franklin Furnace this season, and eventually to Warwick—a charter having been granted for this purpose by the Legislature last Winter. The stock of the Sussex Road was owned entirely by the President and Directors, for which they received $170,000. Mr. ALBERT PECK, the President, was the principal owner. The original cost of the road was $400,000—on which there remains a mortgage of $200,000. The trains will be run and business transacted as heretofore.—*Sussex True Democrat.*

Markets.

OSWEGO, Saturday, May 21.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT in good milling and shipping demand, but the firmness of holders restricts transactions; sales 45,000 bushels White Canada at $1 76; 1,300 bushels Canada Club at $1 68, and 7,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 69. CORN easier; sales 7,000 bushels Indiana, at $1 30. OATS quiet. BARLEY dull, at $1 85, offered for Canadian but refused. PEAS dull; sales 100 bushels Canadian at $1 10. CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour 40c. Wheat and Peas, 11c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—220 bbls. Flour, 4,200 bush. Wheat, 20,400 bush. Corn, 27,000 bush. Peas. *Canal Exports*—1,525 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bush. Wheat, 30,000 bush. Oats. *Shipped by Railroad*—1,140 bbls. Flour.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 21.

BEEVES are ½c. ⅌ ℔ lower this week owing to the large supply and the comparative light demand on New-York account. The inquiry for Brighton, however, is good; we sold 2,000 head at 7½c.@8½c. Receipts, 2,000 head. Sheep are scarce and with fair demand, prices have gone up to 8c.@9c. for sheared and 11c.@12c. for wooled. Hogs in good request at 8c.@8½c. for ordinary light, and 9½c.@9¾c. for heavy stillers and corn-fed. Receipts 16,000 head.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 21.

FLOUR quiet. OATS active; sales 2,000 bushels Canadian at 85c.@86c., and State at 86c. CORN—Sales 26,000 bushels new West mixed, afloat, at $1 26 for heated, and $1 40 for No. 2. WHISKY—Sales 4,000 bbls. at $1 29. *Shipped by Tow*—12,300 bushels Corn, 140,100 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Oats, 125 tons Feed, 12,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Malt.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 21.

FLOUR dull and declined 10c.@15c. WHEAT dull and declined 1c.@1½c., at $1 28 for No. 1, $1 24 for No. 2. CORN dull and declined 2½c.@3c., at $1 07@$1 08. OATS quiet and declined ½c.@1c.; Highwines quiet at $1 10@$1 21. PROVISIONS unchanged. *Receipts*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, May 21.

FLOUR quiet but firm at unchanged rates. WHEAT, receipts light, market quiet and firm, Prime $1 65; Good, $1 60. OATS steady, at 62c. CORN quiet and unchanged. WHISKY firm at the opening, but closed weak at $1 18@$1 20. Nothing doing in Cotton.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Smith, Surg.-Gen. Thayer and A. J. Ormsby, Vermont; Capt. H. Y. Fickering, Hilton, Chief Quartermaster M. Lockman, U. S. Army, and C. F. Bigelow, Chicago, are at the Astor house.

Gen. H. F. Sweetser, J. M. Dick, C. E. Taylor and S. H. Standart, Meadville, Penn.; Maj. R. McCherry and R. K. Trainher, U. S. Army, and Mr. R. Hunt, Chicago, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Maj.-Gen. Foster, U. S. A.; Hon. E. D. Gunnell, Illinois; D. Birdsall, Sen. Fraser, Hon. C. G. R. White, Pittsburgh, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commander J. R. Mullany, U. S. N.; W. Sturges, Chicago; and C. Bancroft, Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

J. F. Anderson, U. S. Consul, and J. W. Webb and wife, England, are at the Brevoort House.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SANITARY FAIR—THE KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN.—The ladies of the Committee for the Knickerbocker Kitchen, Metropolitan Fair, take this method of acknowledging their obligations to all those whose ready kindness and prompt liberality enabled them to successfully sustain their undertaking, by donations in money, the amount of $875; by supplies of the various articles of food, by the loan of antique furniture, valuable portraits and pictures, and choice plants, and by the gift of several relics, as well as by other and equally efficient services. The committee gratefully report that through these influences and the favor of the public, they have been enabled to pay over to the Treasurer of the fair the net sum of $12,516. Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt; Mrs. Alfred Schermerhorn, Mrs. A. T. Claytor, Miss Susan Benson, Mrs. James Beekman, Mrs. Theodore Timpson, Mrs. Edward Willis, Mrs. T. E. Garson, Mrs. Wm. Bruce, Miss M. J. Cornell, Mrs. Dr. A. Brown, Mrs. Andrew Leggat, Mrs. E. L. Velie, Mrs. Joel Wolfe, Mrs. Thomas Rossiter, Mrs. M. M. Caleb, Committee.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY—ARREST OF THE GUILTY PARTY.—DAVID RYAN, who says he is a laborer and a native of Ireland, was arrested about 10 o'clock on Saturday evening, charged with highway robbery. The complainant in the case is Mr. JOHN JOURDAN, who states that he was passing up Third-avenue, about 10 o'clock on Saturday evening, when he was accosted by RYAN, who asked him where he was going, and where his money was. To this Mr. JOURDAN replied, "None of your business," and at the same moment he placed his hand in his pocket and took hold of his wallet, when RYAN seized his arm, and by a dexter movement drew his hand out, and grabbing the wallet ran away. JOURDAN followed crying, "Stop thief," and officer BYLAND, of the *Fifteenth Precinct*, took RYAN into custody. He was conveyed before Justice DOWN, at Jefferson Market Court, who committed him in default of $2,000 bail.

FIRE IN A HOTEL—DAMAGE, $2,500.—About 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the basement of the Maison Dorée, situated at No. 42 East Thirteenth street, opposite Union-square, and occupied by FRANCIS MARESTIER. The damage to the building is about $1,000, and to furniture and fixtures something over $1,500. The proprietor, MARESTIER, is insured for $75,000; $5,000 in each of the following companies: Bowery, North American, State of Pennsylvania, Phœnix, Mutual, of Philadelphia, Greenwich, of New-York, Merchants', Mechanics' and Traders', Ætna, of New-York, Empire City, Washington, Manhattan, Franklin, of Philadelphia, Humboldt, Park and Corn Exchange Insurance Companies. The building is owned by Messrs. STUYVESANT & Co., of Broadway.

AN ALLEGED RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS CAUGHT.—PHILIP HESS, shoe-dealer, was arrested by Detective ROACH on the charge of receiving $3,000 worth of stolen dry goods. A short time since the store of Messrs. EVERETT & BAILY, dry goods merchants, doing business at Orange, N. J., was broken open by burglars, and a large quantity of property was stolen. The burglars were arrested, tried and sentenced to fifteen years in the State Prison, at Trenton. The stolen property was traced to HESS in this City, who is known to the police as an old offender. Two other charges are pending against him. Justice SHANDLEY committed him in default of $1,000 bail. Thirty pieces of the stolen goods were found in the possession of HESS.

STABBING AFFRAY IN MONROE-STREET.—A party of rowdies, the most of whom were intoxicated, met in Monroe-street at an early hour yesterday morning, when an altercation ensued, and CORNELIUS V. C. MCKINLEY was stabbed in the left side by some one unknown. The assailants made their escape. The wounded man was taken to the New-York Hospital, where his wound was pronounced serious. No clue to the guilty parties has yet been ascertained.

FIRE AT THE MAISON DORÉE.—A fire occurred about 4 o'clock yesterday morning in the building known as the Maison Dorée, in Union-square, which resulted in a damage to building and furniture of about $1,000. The furniture is insured in various City companies for about $25,000.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 164, of which 81 were men, 17 women, 43 boys and 23 girls. The principal diseases were—consumption, 14; convulsions, marasmus, inflammation of the lungs, 7 each; dropsy, debility, scarlet fever, 5 each; disease of heart, congestion of brain, croup, diphtheria, inflammation of brain, 4 each; drowned, premature birth, 3 each; hooping cough, cholera infantum, disease of kidneys, apoplexy, typhus fever, palsy, 2 each, &c., &c. Under 1 year of age, 24. Natives of the United States, 79; Ireland, 17; England, 2; Germany, 2; British America, 1; unknown, 3.

EXPLOSION IN A PYROTECHNIC ESTABLISHMENT.—The pyrotechnic factory of Mr. HUGH O'ROURK, situated on Dekalb-avenue, near Steuben-street, was destroyed by an explosion on Saturday, about 11 o'clock A. M. Five persons were employed in the building, but all succeeded in making their escape unhurt. The explosion made a report as loud as a large cannon. This is the second time this establishment has been destroyed within a few years. The damage amounts to about $600. No insurance. The accident was caused by the ignition of a pot of sealing-wax.

THE DRAFT IN BROOKLYN.—The draft for the Second Congressional District was in progress before Provost-Marshal MAUROT, on Saturday, at his headquarters, in Williamsburgh. The Tenth and Fourteenth Wards were drawn, after which an adjournment was had until this (Monday) forenoon, when the drawing for the Twelfth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards will be proceeded with. Very little interest is manifested by the public.

THE BOGUS PROCLAMATION.—FRANCIS A. MALLMON, the Williamsburgh reporter for the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, was arrested in the Eastern District on Saturday, by Officer GUNCHARD, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, on the charge of treason, having, as alleged, been implicated with JOSEPH HOWARD, Jr., in manufacturing the recent bogus proclamation of the President of the United States. Mr. MALLMON was taken to Fort Lafayette the same afternoon.

INQUEST.—Coroner BARRETT, of Brooklyn, Eastern District, concluded an inquest on Saturday on the body of an infant which had been found buried in the cellar of a house at Greenpoint. It was proved to be an illegitimate child, the mother of whom was formerly of respectable standing. The jury rendered a verdict that the body was in a too far state of decomposition to enable them to decide whether it was born alive or dead.

THE DRAFT IN THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The draft in the Second Congressional District will be continued this morning. Operations will commence at 9 o'clock A. M., when the Twelfth Ward will be taken up.

FIRE.—A fire occurred in the upper story of No. 75 Butler-street on Saturday night, caused by a window-curtain coming in contact with a gas-jet. Damage slight.

STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES.—The plumbers employed in the Navy-yard struck for higher wages on Saturday. They receive $2 per day, and ask an advance of 25 cents.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, MONDAY, MAY 23.—Nos. 6, 16, 37, 54, 61, 14, 40.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—In the Hudson County Court, on Saturday, three young men, named WM. MCMULLEN, THOS. MORROW and JAS. FORRESS, were convicted of breaking into the office of Mr. C. E. O'NEILL, in Jersey City, and blowing open the iron safe. They were remanded by Judge OGDEN for sentence.... WM. IRWIN and PALLAS, two young men residing in Jersey City, were put on trial for robbing a returned soldier near the railroad depot in Jersey City. At the conclusion of the evidence the case was adjourned until this (Monday) morning.

THE DRAFT IN HUDSON COUNTY.—The draft for the Fifth Congressional District of New-Jersey, comprising the City of Newark and Hudson County, will commence this (Monday) morning. The drawing will take place at Newark, under the supervision of Provost-Marshal Capt. E. N. MILLER. "Blind Billy," the news-man in Jersey City, has been selected to draw the names from the wheel. Jersey City letter this week will be in all the clubs on all newsalls.

ATTEMPT TO STAB AN OFFICER.—About 12 o'clock on Friday night, Officer HAZNER, of the Jersey City Police, attempted to arrest a miller named JOHN KAMMAKE, who was connecting himself in a very disorderly manner, when the latter drew a large carving knife and made several attempts to stab the officer, who finally succeeded in knocking him down with his club, and then conveyed him to the station. The prisoner was committed for trial.

AMUSEMENTS.

The season draws slowly but steadily to a close. It lingers somewhat longer this year than last, but the signs are distinct, and any augur may read them. In a few weeks the theatres will be handed over to such "stars" as have a provincial reputation, and whose patrons, coming into the City by every train, may be expected to patronize them. Then will it be impossible for the critic who knows his regular audience, to recognize a single face. He will leave the place of amusement with a feeling that is not far from being akin to pain. Precisely what is to be done at the various theatrical establishments of the City is so far unknown. It seems probable, however, that two or three of the principal establishments will, with encircled sail, endeavor to weather the storm. Judging from present indications the danger is great, but "hope springs eternal" in the theatrical breast.

The announcements for to-[illegible] are quite interesting, and sufficient to attract large audiences to all our leading establishments. Novelty is promised on every hand. At the Olympic Theatre a new English piece, by an able dramatist, Mr. WILKIE PHILLIPS, is announced for the first time. It is called "Paul's Return," and has the merit, at all events, of introducing an extremely powerful cast. The success of the drama, too, in London, would promise a recognition of its merits here. At the Winter Garden Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE, who have tried, without much success, to regalvanize the "Ticket-of-Leave-Man," return to their agreeable style of comic entertainment. They bring out STRAKOSCH's funny version of "Fra Diavolo," and play also the uproarious farce called "Thrice Married." New scenery and dresses have been prepared for the first-named piece, and the indications are favorable to its becoming the light comicality of the season. At Wallack's Theatre, there is a rapid change of programme. To-night "Wild Oats" will be played, and on every subsequent evening another play of the old school—except when "Rosedale," with its bright incidents and quick action, takes the place on the programme. At Niblo's Garden, the new melo-drama of "Bel Demonio" has but just entered on its success, and will, of course, be repeated as long as the masses approve that sort of thing. Mlle. VESTVALI plays a leading part in it, and we are sorry to say that on Wednesday or Thursday last she nearly came to grief. A perfectly superfluous situation compels her to jump from a promontory to a place below. The nerve with which she performed this feat always "brought down the house," and, in fact, contributed largely to her success in the character which she sustained. On Wednesday last the wires which ought to support her were treacherous. Three in number they broke one after another, and the lady was landed abruptly on the mattress that had fortunately been provided for such an emergency. We are happy to say that Mlle. VESTVALI was not injured, and still more happy to say that a "dummy" has since been substituted in her place. Such perilous feats are a disgrace to the drama; to the place in which they are performed, and to the public that tolerate them. At BARNUM's Museum, this afternoon will be revived BOUCICAULT's drama of "Janet Pride," which some of our readers may remember as having been originally played at BURTON's Chambers-street Theatre. It is an excellent sensational drama of the "Ticket of Leave" kind, and is more worthy of reproduction than many pieces played here and elsewhere.

In the musical way there is barely a twig stirring. Rumor had it that Mr. MARETZEK contemplated a few farewell performances—on a mutual insurance principle—for some of the artists who were formerly connected with him. But there seems—as usual—to have been ridiculous demands on the part of the artists which Mr. MARETZEK could not accede to. He is obstinate in these matters. Years ago he discovered that artists must do what he wants; not that he must do what they want. Can we blame him for still desiring to manage his own affairs in the way that he thinks best? Whether we do so or not it is probable that he will go on his way rejoicing—for this brief season of four performances was more a matter of kindliness with him than of profit. It was intended to introduce for the last time Signora BRIGNOLI and Signor SUSINI, who have engagements, it is said, in Europe. In combination with these artists a new prima donna (mezzo-soprano) was to have made her début. Report speaks favorably of the lady, but she will, we presume, bide her time, and win the favor that is thus for a moment denied to her.

Looming over things musical is Ex-Manager GRAU, who is now on his way to the Metropolis with a complete operatic troupe, and with a Western relish for what is daring and risky. He comes as a skirmisher, and will probably harass the ranks of the enemy, but how and where remains to be seen.

The Holman Operatic Troupe, composed of children, will commence operations at Hope Chapel to-night.

At the Broadway Theatre there is an entire change of programme. The heavy drama did not succeed there; lighter pieces are therefore placed on the programme. Important alterations have been made in the company, to give effect to this change. To-night, CHARLES GAYLER's "American Cousin at Home," will be played, with Mr. CHANFRAU, Miss FANNY BROWN, Mr. SEYMOUR, Mr. MARSH, and Mr. BONIFACE in the casts.

The vocal prodigy, little CLARA FISHER, has arrived. Her first concert takes place on Thursday next, at Niblo's Saloon.

The Fire King, of whom we have already written, makes his first appearance before the public, at Jones' Wood, on Wednesday next.

Mr. and Mrs. VANDENHOFF will give their last reading at Dodworth's Saloon, to-morrow evening.

FALLON'S Stereopticon—the best ever seen in this country—is now in the full tide of prosperity at Irving Hall.

HELLER's success is so great, that programme No. 1 has to be repeated for one week longer. Any programme would suffice with such a witty and amusing exponent.

[Advertisement.]

HEADS OF THE LEADERS—Portraits, Biographies and Characters of Hon. JOHN BROUGH, Governor of Ohio—Mr. THOMAS BLANCHARD, the Inventor—R. T. TRALL, M. D., the Physician, Author and Founder of the N. Y. Hygienic College—Original Characters.

OUR COUNTRY, ITS RESOURCES—Can We Pay Our Debts?—Soil, Climate, Extent—Mineral Riches, Cheap Lands—Transportation—Immigration. PHRENOLOGY—Mixing the Races—Effects. OUR SOCIAL RELATIONS—Real Comfort—A Village Wedding in Sweden—Manners, Customs and Ceremonies. CRINOLINE, a Parody and a Protest, by Helen Mar—And other rich reading in JUNE No. ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Sent by first post for 15 cents by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD breath THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE.—The design (which, curiously enough, forms a perfect letter G, the initial of one of the inventors, GIBBS,) being well adapted to the requirements of a sewing machine, as it gives the greatest possible space under the arm, and the works, being all above the stand, are, therefore, easily oiled and cleaned. Owing to the peculiar construction of the working parts, the machine is rendered perfectly noiseless.—*Scientific American, Nov. 28, 1863.*

[Advertisement.]

HERMANCE'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERMANCE & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A GENTLEMAN, Having constantly used different kinds of Hair Dyes, I find BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC, for changing hair to a beautiful brown or black, the best, and more satisfactory to my customers than any Hair Dye I use. J. O'BRIEN,

Ladies' Hairdresser, No. 377½ Broadway, N. Y.

One application. No wash or preparation. Try it. You will use no other. Depot, No. 5 Bond-st., N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.

Great variety of new styles of chandeliers at low prices. At the manufactory,

No. 141 Elm, near Grand-st. M. L. CURTIS.

[Advertisement.]

THE JAPANESE POLISH.—Every lady who desires to keep her Balmorals bright in harmony with the season, should not fail to use this article. It is easily applied, and is unquestionably superior to any other Polish in use. It can be obtained at all the principal shoe dealers, and wholesale at the agency, No. 78 William-street.

Passengers Arrived.

WAY P.—In steamship America, from Bremen, &c.—F. R. Meyer and lady, C. Poppenhusen and servant, Marie Hagel, Elise Hagel, Fred. Achelis, Rev. Prettymann and family, Catharine Pepper and son, Carl Lampe and lady, Theodore Gieske, A. Drewer, Mrs. Kayter and children, T. C. Anderson, H. Hawkes, Mr. Woodcuff and sisters, Carl Degering and family, Fitzbeth Heil, A. Mechelke, Julie Brosang, Clara Feltze, Margarethe Otto and children, Rita Rehnert, Mr. Bernard, Bertha Bear, John Heinz, Mrs. Stahl, C. Livingston, John H. Hollfogt, Mr. Foor, Mrs. Francisco, Mr. Haviland and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 26 | Sun sets..... 7 17 | Moon rises..... 9 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 33 | Gov. Island.. 9 03 | Hell Gate...11 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...SUNDAY, May 22.

Arrived.

Steamship America, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen and Southampton May 11, at 4:15 P. M., with mdse. and 757 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. May 14, lat. 40 22, lon. 23 34, passed the English brig Harriet & Jessie, bound E., May 19, lat. 42 44, lon. 66 28, passed Fr. bark Adrienne, bound E.

U. S. transport Charles Thomas, Beatson, Fortress Monroe, 32 hours, in ballast, with 400 wounded troops to U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. steamer Iroquois, C. R. P. Raymond, commanding, Philadelphia 36 hours.

U. S. supply steamer Newburn, F. A. Harris commanding, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, via Fortress Monroe 84 hours.

U. S. steam transport Thomas A. Scott, O'Brien, Fort Delaware May 21, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Kanauk, Christ, Philadelphia 20 hrs., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Admiral Dupont, Carpenter, Alexandria 18 hrs., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Warrior, Mott, Providence, with mdse. to Wm. F. Williams.

steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Clara Wheeler, (Br.,) Wilmouth, Liverpool April 2, with mdse. and 32 passengers to Williams & Guion. May 14, lat. 40 45, lon. 63 10, signalized ship Casilda, from Baltimore, for Rotterdam.

Ship Guy Mannering, Dallard, Liverpool April 23, with mdse. and 744 passengers to E. L. Taylor. Experienced very light winds and foggy weather from the Banks. From lat. 44 to 44 50, lon. 44 30 to 46, passed large quantities of ice. Two months.

Ship Belle Wood, of Liverpool, Freeman, Liverpool 47 ds., with mdse. and 736 passengers to Williams & Guion, 16th inst., off Georges saw steamship St. Andrew, bd E.

Ship Oder, (Ham.,) Winken, Hamburg 42 ds., with mdse. and 707 passengers to Runhardt & Co.

Ship Charlotte, Barstow, New-Orleans 18 ds., with mdse. to Smith & Dumont.

Bark Ariel, (Br.,) Jackson, Vera Cruz May 1, with goat skins, hides, &c., to Harmon & Co. Experienced light northerly winds, with a great deal of rain and squally weather. May 20, off Sombrero Key, Fla., spoke brig Fannie, from New-Orleans for Philadelphia. 19th, lat. 24 30, long. 79 05, exchanged signals with steamship Mexico, bound S.

Bark Martha's Vineyard, Luce, New-Orleans 19 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Dunham.

Bark Winnifred, of Yarmouth, N. S., Wilkins, Belize, Honduras, 15 days, with logwood, cotton, &c., to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Bark Ariadne, of Picton, N. S., Fraser, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Sarah Payson, of St. John, N. B., Dakin, Cardenas, 16 ds., with sugar to Simon de Visser.

Bark Ancenisio, (Ital.,) Oliveri, Buenos Ayres, March 15, with hides, wool, &c., to E. F. Davison.

Bark Emilie, (Dutch,) Melbourne, Rotterdam 47 ds., with mdse. to E. M. Sloman & Edye.

Bark Cienfuegos, Cole, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar to Pouvert & Co.

Bark Mary E. Purdy, of St. John, N. B., Tower, Cienfuegos 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to F. J. Nevins & Son.

Bark Mary C. Dyer, Wallace, Zaza 13 ds., sugar Peck & Church.

Bark Dove, (Dan.,) Olsen, Rio Janeiro 39 ds., with coffee to Jas. Patrick & Co.

Bark R. S. W. Dodge, of Blackhill, Jarvis, Trinidad, Cuba, 15 ds., with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Bark Alexander Duff, (of New-Haven,) Neal, Dungarvan May 4, with sugar, etc., to Capel Trowbridge. No date, lat. 37 55, lon. 69 30, spoke brig Fawn, hence for Jacmel.

Bark Bessie Simpson, (of St. Andrews, N. P.,) Murchie, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar, etc., to Simpson & Clapp.

Bark Wintermute, (of Bermuda,) Monlton, Manzanilla 23 ds., with mahogany to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Tejuca, (of Searsport,) Hartman, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar to order. May 15, Cape Hatteras bearing N. N. W., 20 miles, fell in with a sloop water-logged and abandoned, with spar gone. Had turpentine on board. Supposed her to be a blockade-runner, (probably the Ana Eliza, before reported.)

Bark Angela Carolina, (Ital.,) Calatta, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to order.

Bark Arlington, (of Kennebunk,) Bartlett, Lagua 11 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Benner, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hatfield, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Faugh-a-Ballagh, (of Picton,) Meckler, Nuevitas 20 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Enoch Brenner, (of Boston,) Benner, Havana 17 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig John Wesley, (of Searsport,) Patten, Zaza 16 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Lotus, (of Granville, N. S.,) Johnson, Rio Grande 35 ds., with hides to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Fortunata, (Ital.,) Pesredi, Palermo 66 ds., with fruit to F. Berthand & Co.

Brig Eugene A. Reed, Hayden, Matamoras 21 ds., in ballast to R. H. [illegible]

Brig Federico, (Ital.,) Cosmullo, Lagua 11 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Alessandra, (Ital.,) Bertilonio, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Foster V. King & Co.

Brig Ixa, (of Searsport,) Thompson, Zaza 16 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Left bark Adeline C. Adams, for New-York, 14d.

Brig Resolute, of Turks Island, Peterson, St. Jago 16 ds., with sugar to Wolff & Co.

Brig Naiad, (Br.,) Richardson, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig Ceres, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Wilson, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar, etc., to Brett, Son & Co. May 15, off Hatteras saw a ship strg. S., showing a white flag, with red ball.

Brig Alice, of Shelburne, N. S., Load, Nagualo, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Beaver, of Montego Bay, Jamaica, Warren, Port-au-Prince 16 ds., with logwood, &c., to Henry de Cordona & Co., 8th inst., off Inagua, spoke schr. Thresher, Idg.; 15th inst., off Cape Henry, spoke schr. J. J. Spencer, hence for Cardenas.

Brig Clara Rickman, of Yarmouth, N. S., Payne, Cardenas, 13 ds., with sugar to order.

Brig Amazon, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Thomson, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar, etc., to G. P. Pemberton.

Brig Ayah, (of London,) Smart, Montevideo 61 ds., with hides to E. F. Davison.

Brig San Juan, (of Nassau,) Berrstiaan, Tobacco 19 ds., with logwood to F. Alexandre & Sons. Left no vessels.

Brig Angostura, (Bol.,) Garret, Angostura 21 ds., with hides, etc., to E. Faunestedt & Co.

Brig Bogota, Kane, (late Potter,) Aspinwall 23 ds., with rubber to J. F. Joy.

Brig Fenelon, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Terry, Guantanamo, Cuba, 33 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Gazaos, Johnson, Cienfuegos April 28, with sugar to Trask and Dearborn. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light easterly winds and fog.

Schr. W. L. Ritchie, Freshley, Calais 14 ds., with lumber, to master.

Schr. Medora, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Nugent, Jacmel 23 ds., with coffee to D. R. De Wolfe.

Schr. Nanetta, (Dan.,) Peterson, Greytown, Nic., 27 ds., with hides to A. Baissie.

Schr. Matilda, (of Gulfriar,) West, Tampico 12 ds., with hides to Rees & Thebaud.

Schr. Eliza Cowell, Cowell, Cowalk for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Cobb, Rondout for Portland.

WIND—At sunset, S.

Sailed.

May 21—Steamers C. S. Wright, Hector, Marie Louise, Perrit, Detroit, America, Geo. S. Wright, R. N. Crary, Thorn.

Ships Elizabeth Camp, Eastern Light, Wm. Lovett.

Barks Katharine, J. S. Brower, Penelope, Rapid, Bonita.

Brigs Achille, Fanny Butler, Mary Stewart, Hashing.

Schooners Henrietta, Annie Shepard, Yankee Doodle, Samuel S. Smith, Fanny Moss, Henry Dustan, W. C. Durfee, O. P. Smith, Florida, John J. Wright, Charles Dunlap, Warren, Constitution, Reno, Free Wind, R. Baird, L. S. Davis, Wm. Dickens.

May 22—Steamship Fulton.

Spoken, &c.

Lord Palmerston—bark, bound E., May 17, lat. 40 15, lon. 66 46.

Mary Broughton—ship, from Surinam for Boston, May 16, lat. 38 00, lon. 68 30.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, May 22.—Arr. Russian steam-frigate Osliaba, and anchored in President Roads; ships Castilian, from Manila, via Sandy Hook; Minnesota, Liverpool, via Lisbon, where she put in leaky; barks Race Horse, Palermo; Ann, bark Scandinavia, Smyrna; Br. bark J. M. Churchill, Buenos Ayres; Span. bark Clarita, do.; Walton, Bangor, Wales; Velona, Georgetown; brigs Hancock, Manzanilla; Juliet C. Clark, Cardenas; Olive Frances, Havana; Jacinto, Cienfuegos; Times, Gonaives; Caroline M. Kelley, Matanzas; Sarah Cheswell, Cienfuegos; schrs. Quickstep, Matanzas; Fannie, St. Domingo; Annie Grieve, Laghora; Arabarus and E. W. Eldredge, New-York.

NEWPORT, May 22.—Arr. schr. Evergreen, Potter, Philadelphia.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, May 4, bark Princeton, for New-York in 3 ds.; brig Queen of the South, diding.

At Belize, Hond., May 7, brig Lee Antigua, Lind, for New-York next day.

At Aux-Cayes, May 7, bark Anna, for New-York, 14d.

At Port-au-Prince, May 6, cear. Serafina, [illegible]

CATARRH.

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

DISEASES OF THE

EYE, EAR & THROAT,

DEAFNESS CURED,

BY

Dr. Von Eisenberg.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous testimonials I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the following I judge will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many eminent in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I ent